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Advertisement
below

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1842

September 11, 1923, Temperature 78. Barometer 29.64 Rainfall 0.22 inch. Humidity 94. September 11, 1921, Temperature 70.

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We are manufacturers of
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Linen Hats, Topies, etc.
Manufactured in
HONGKONG
by the
NAM YUET HAT FACTORY,
23-30, Shaukiwan Road.

MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.
General Knitter & Dyer.
Manufacturers of Woollen Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters &
all kinds of Underwear.
No. 8-18, Causeway Bay. Telephone 1501.
Manager: YEUNG PO KWAN.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS. Tel. 634.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MAKING BAD BLOOD.
FRENCH KEMALIST COMMENT.
BRITISH DEFEAT IMPLIED.
ENTENTE SERIOUSLY ENDANGERED.

LONDON, September 10.

If French press comments are any indication, the Anglo-French entente was never in greater danger than it is to-day, as a result of the Kemalist victories.

According to Paris messages, the papers continue to talk of Mustafa's success almost as if it were a British defeat.

The *Petit Parisien* urges that French troops be immediately despatched to Bigra and other districts on the eastern shores of the Sea of Marmara where it alleges British contingents have replaced the Greeks. The newspaper patronisingly suggests that if the Kemalists advance northwards to attack these British contingents the latter would doubtless welcome the intervention of the French troops and the Turks would not be likely to refuse a French request to refrain from attacking the British.

The *Matin*, referring to reports that the Kemalists have been surreptitiously equipped with French arms, asserts that certain Greeks a year ago supplied Mustafa with machine guns and rifles. The paper declares that the British Government must be disillusioned if it thinks French soldiers will participate in a pro-Greek crusade. "All we can give Britain is the advice that terms must be made with an enemy one cannot beat."

SOBERING FACTS.

LATER.

There are indications that others besides the *Action Française* (mentioned in our earlier cables) are alive to the danger of the Kemalists dictating terms to the Allies at Constantinople, as indicated by the Kemalist envoy Ferid Bey.

The *Echo National* draws attention to the danger to Beirut of the Turkish occupation of Smyrna and says that France must not forget Turkey's attitude in the great war.

The *Temps* says that it is unthinkable that the Turks should try to force the hands of the Allies as regards Constantinople or the Dardanelles or raise a threat of Turkish and Bulgarian cooperation in Thrace.

Another factor making for the triumph of soberer views in France is the fear of her protégé nations of the Little Entente of Turkish re-entry into Thrace.

WILL CONSTANTINE ABDICATE?

That the character of the Venice conference will be radically changed is indicated by the note presented at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday by the Italian Charge d'Affaires inviting France to cooperate with the British and Italian Governments in sending representatives to meet Turkish and Greek representatives at Venice to discover a possibility of establishing a preliminary basis for peace.

According to Paris messages, French diplomatic circles consider the suspension of hostilities necessary before the conference can be held, and such suspension entirely concerns the opposing general staffs. As steps however have already been taken at Ankara to secure an armistice it is hoped that the conference at Venice may open in the middle of September.

In connection with rumours that Constantine may abdicate and M. Venizelos may be recalled, it is perhaps significant that M. Venizelos arrived at Paris to-day from St. Moritz.

"GREECE'S TERRIBLE TRIAL"

ATHENS, September 10.

Troops returning from Anatolia landed at Piraeus in very orderly manner.

King Constantine, in a proclamation, exhorts the people to bear the terrible trial of patience with courage. He refers to the glorious deeds of the army in the past. The Army, he says, "is the King's will to do what the constitution allows and the nation's interests impose on me. I confidently expect a demonstration of your known virtues of patriotism and concord."

YACHT RACING.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, September 10.

Four English and four American 6-metre yachts completed the first of six team races for the Anglo-American cup.

The Americans to-day scored 20 and the English 10 points.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 13/18.
To-day's opening rate 2/6 13/18.

OPIUM EVIL.

LEAGUE MEASURES.

GENEVA, September 10.

The fifth commission of the League discussed the opium traffic and unanimously passed a resolution, proposed by Prof. Gilbert Murray and amended in accordance with suggestion from Lord Chelmsford, asking the governments belonging to the International Opium Convention not to consent to give licences for the importation of opium and other narcotics to which the convention applies to natives of countries which have not ratified or enforced the convention, and which have not adopted the system of control of exports and imports approved by the Assembly of the League on September 30, 1921.

The Commission considers the question important and urgent but recognizing its complicated technical character, holds the opinion that that subject should be examined in detail by the consultative committee on opium before definite measures are taken. Therefore it recommends the Assembly to ask the council to convoke the consultative committee as soon as possible to study the question and if the committee reports favourably the Council should be asked to give effect to the recommendations of the committee and not refer them again to the Assembly.

LEAGUE FINANCES.

HIGH SALARIES CRITICISED

GENEVA, September 10.

The Finance Commission at the League has appointed the Japanese Mr. Adachi to be its reporter. Two sub-commissions have been appointed to examine the financial position of the League and the financial aspect of the final installation of the International Labour Office, respectively.

Colonel John Ward, who was appointed a member of the second sub-commission, in a speech, contrasted the retrenchment in public departments in England with the generous emoluments of League officials. He said that typists at the Secretariat received a larger salary than he himself as a member of Parliament.

The budget for 1923 of the League and the International Labour Office exceeds 25,000,000 gold francs.

RUSSIAN RESOURCES.

BRITISH COMPANY'S AGREEMENT.

BERLIN, September 9.

An agreement was signed here to-day by Mr. Leslie Urquhart on behalf of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Company and M. Krasnin on behalf of the Soviet Government whereby the former obtains a 99-years' lease of properties in the Ural and Siberia which the company previously owned or leased. The Company secures the right to make its own arrangements for workmen on the usual British trade union terms.

It has received compensation partly in cash and partly in bonds for damage to the properties through destruction or nationalisation.

Russian circles in Berlin are jubilant declaring that this is the largest Anglo-Russian undertaking since the establishment of the Soviets.

IRISH POSTAL STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT'S WARNING.

LONDON, September 10.

The Irish postal employees struck at six o'clock in the evening after rejecting the Government's offer to spread negotiations of wages over three months.

A manifesto issued by the Government denies the right of civil servants to strike. It says that picketing will not be allowed and as in the case of industrial disputes the Government will use all its forces to prevent intimidation of loyal officials.

LATER.

Telegraphic communication between England and Ireland has ceased as a result of the postal strike.

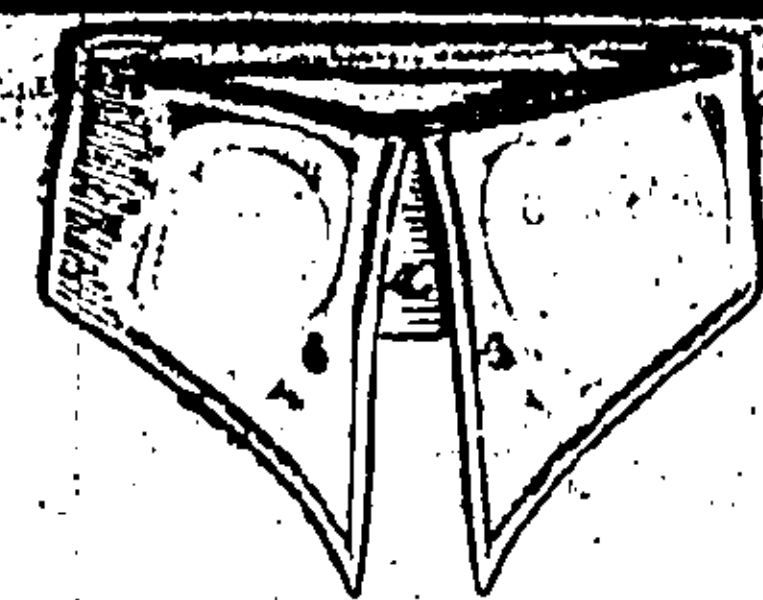
BRAZIL'S NEW CAPITAL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 10.

The first stone of Brazil's future federal capital was laid at the central station in Santa Rita.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Summit
SOFT
COLLARS



Shape 66—Made of white 'Summit' material. This Shape gives the greatest comfort and is deservedly the most popular of all soft Collar Shapes. With or without holes for safety pin.
Shape 69—Made of white Pique. Same shape as 66. To those who like a rather firmer collar this pique material will appeal. Eyelet holes for safety pin.
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410 pieces and 46 bundles Round Iron
106 pieces and 83 bundles Square Iron
55 pieces and 3 bundles Flat Iron
20 pieces and 43 bundles Iron Bar
Ends
410 pieces Bar Iron
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7 packages Wire Ropes
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THURSDAY, September 14, 1922,
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Touring Car
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Hongkong, September 8, 1922.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY

GENEVA, September 10th.

The assembly discussions are expected to
be largely centre on the far reaching
scheme, submitted by Lord Robert Cecil,
yesterday, involving a mutual defence
treaty, with a definite reduction of armaments
and the convocation of a new naval conference,
including the nations not represented
at the Washington Conference.

GENEVA, September 10th.

The League of Nations Assembly con-
cluded the debate on the Council's report,
after speeches by M. Hymans, Belgium,
and M. Hanotaux, France, paying tribute
to the great work the League of Nations
had accomplished. In his speech, M.
Streiss, Greece, while dwelling on the
question of armaments, also especially
interesting. Greece declared that the
Christian minorities in Asia Minor were
the victims of systematic extermination.
He hoped the League would lend its high
authority to any measures which would
save them from death and suffering and
hoped there would be a treaty that would
establish a just and durable peace in the
Near East, and that effective measures
would simultaneously be taken to secure
the protection of Armenia.

Plenary Session will be suspended
until the various committees send in their
reports.

LIMA, September 9th.
The Foreign Minister has stated that
Peru did not send delegates to Geneva
and does not intend to send delegates in
future, considering that the League of
Nations lost its efficiency when the
United States decided not to join.

STIMNES.

BERLIN, September 9th.

The Berliner Tagblatt states that
Herr Stimnes is discussing with the
Belgian Delegate, M. Benelux, the
question of extending the Stimnes-Lab-
rous agreement to Belgium, also shipping
matters, especially as regards the Port
of Antwerp.

U.S. TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, September 9th.

It is understood that the Conference of
the Senate and House of Representatives
has reached a compromise on the question
of valuation, which forms the basis for
drafting of the new Tariff Bill. The
Representatives, mostly inclined to the
Senate's proposed modified form of for-
eign valuation, instead of the American
valuation scheme.

LATIN.

It is understood that a compromise has
been reached between members of the
House of Representatives and the Senate
on the question of valuation, which
forms the basis of drafting of the new Tariff
Bill. The Senate Finance Committee, in
revising the Bill, rejected the American
substituting therefor, a modified form of
foreign valuation.

AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, September 9th.

Officials in touch with the railway
strike, express the hope that good results
will follow the meeting of Railway Ex-
ecutives, now proceeding in Chicago. It
is stated that the President of the Balti-
more-Ohio Railroad has been summoned
to the Executive's conference, in order to
consider a definite offer to employees, for
a separate agreement with each railway.
While they are only a portion of the
railways now involved in the strike, they
are expected to immediately adopt the
plan and it is anticipated that other
roads will agree later, on a similar basis.

WASHINGTON, September 9th.

A peculiar position has arisen owing to
the Judge of the District Court of
Columbia over-riding the Federal Court
order restraining railway strikers from
interfering with the operations of rail-
roads.

The Judge has temporarily enjoined
the United States Marshal from inter-
fering with a meeting of officials of the
Electrical Workers' Union, or from doing
anything to prevent strike activities, be-
yond the terms of the Federal order.
It is believed that this is the first in-
stance on which labourers have appealed
for an injunction against the execution
of an injunction.

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have every reason to be pleased with
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Stamps, View Postcards, Toys, etc.
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TOTAL DISARMAMENT.

"A CHIMERICAL PROPOSITION."

THE GOSPEL OF DESPAIR.

Something in the nature of a bomb
was thrown into the International
Peace Congress in mail week at Cen-
tral Hall, Westminster, when in the
course of a debate on a resolution in
favour of complete disarmament, Dr.
Deerin Hall, secretary of the American
Peace Society, declared, amid cries of
"No, no!" that complete disarmament
was an unrealisable dream. Armaments
to day, he said, meant everything in
our industrial and common life; plant
for the manufacture of dyes could be
turned to the manufacture of ex-
plosive in a few hours, and a perfume
factory could at once be set to the
turning out of poison gas. Did the
resolution mean that all manufactories
and industrial plant were to be
abolished? "For this Congress," he
added, "to go before a thinking,
practical world with a chimerical pro-
position like this is to our own dis-
credit."

When we go before
the world with an improbable pro-
position like this we are discrediting
our movement in the very places
where we want help.

Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., speaking
on the report of the Commission on
"The Control of Foreign Affairs
Through Parliament," said foreign
affairs for hundreds of years had been
supposed to be the special preserve of
a very special class in all communities.
Democracies were supposed not to
have the qualities which were essential
to a proper conduct of foreign affairs.
Various suggestions had been made
that we should be more successful in
the maintenance of peace and the
avoidance of war if we had special
committees in Parliament, but he very
much doubted whether we should be
much better off. He saw a much better
cure in the watchfulness of the
assembly as a whole, but that depend-
ed upon the class of men and women
who were sent to Parliament. In his
opinion, that was the only way in
which we could get a better state of
affairs: by a wider knowledge of the
real meaning of politics, and especially
foreign politics, by the peoples of the
countries themselves. Every man and
woman should recognise their duty to
be politicians in the world-wide sense
of the term.

In the course of the discussion Mrs.
Allison Garland repudiated a charge
made by Mr. Arnold Bluyton that
Viscount Grey of Fallodon (then Sir
Edward Grey) had, by secret arrange-
ments with France prior to 1914,
worked for war. "No one," she
declared, "who knows Lord Grey can
think he was in any way trying to

bring on a war, and to make such a
statement before our friends from the
Continent I think is wicked."

Resolutions were carried declaring
that every nation should direct the
conduct of its foreign policy as of its
domestic affairs, and that the foreign
policy of all States should not be
secret, but public, and should rest
upon the principle of free inquiry and
discussion, and also upon the col-
laboration of expert officials, dis-
interested specialists, and public
opinion.

In the afternoon the congress con-
sidered the report of the Actualities
Commission, presented by Professor
Quide, of Munich, and passed resolu-
tions in favour of complete disarmament,
welcoming the endeavours of
the Washington Conference as the
first really serious and important step
towards universal disarmament; and
declaring that the right of self-deter-
mination of peoples should be defini-
tely stated in the Covenant of the
League of Nations.

Dr. Deerin Hall, a passage of whose
speech against the "complete" dis-
armament resolution has been given,
said, in his judgment, it was absurd.
Whatever they said there about men
refusing to fight, when they were
actually confronted with a situation
of war, men and women would
sacrifice lives and children for their
country. That was demonstrated in
the recent war, and it would be de-
monstrated in future wars.

Mr. George Lansbury expressed
astonishment that an American friend
—an advocate of peace—should talk
in that way. I was the gospel of de-
spair, and he had not expected to hear
it from America.

A Swiss delegate protested that the
Swiss army had never been a menace
to anybody. He wanted to save the
congress from an exaggeration. If
armed forces were in the hands of
good, wise men, they would never
menace them.

M. R. Valfort (France) moved an
amendment to the same resolution to
the effect that the League of Nations
ought to be empowered to organise an
international force.

An outburst of dissension followed,
but M. Valfort kept to the point that
this was absolutely necessary at pre-

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy has no superior as a cure
for colds, coughs and whooping cough.
It is a favorite with mothers of
children for almost forty years.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can
always be depended upon and is
pleasant to take.
It not only cures colds and grip, but
prevents their resulting in pneumonia.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains
no opium or other narcotic and may be
given as confidently to a child as to an
adult. For sale by all Chemists and
Storekeepers.

sent if the League was to have power
to enforce its will on recalcitrant
countries, however much they might
hope that at some time in the future
they would be able to do without any
force at all.

Another speaker declared that an
armed force in the power of the
League of Nations could never be a
danger, and he was greeted with cries
of "Oh, oh!"

The next speaker, an Austrian
professor, said if he were ruler of
Austria he would regard it as a crime
against his country to agree to total
disarmament unless there were effective
guarantees from the League of
Nations, which the League could not
possibly give unless they had an
international armed force at their
disposal.

Lady Parmoor led the opposition
against any such proposal. She
knew her husband entirely disap-
proved—and she did as a woman—of
the idea of a police force in connection
with the League of Nations. They all
knew that intrigues were carried on
between nations, and she hoped the
Congress would not vote for anything
so dangerous as a super-State armed
with a police force.

The amendment was defeated by
an overwhelming majority, and the
resolution was carried in the following
terms:

This Congress declares its belief in
policy of complete disarmament by
land, sea, and air as an indispensable
guarantee of world peace, and pledges
itself to advocate this policy in every
country.

PAINFUL JOINTS.

In no disease does the blood become
thin so rapidly as in rheumatism. Not
only does it become thin but it is loaded
with impurities—the rheumatic poisons.
Without proper treatment these poisons
increase, the joints inflame and swell
and the patient becomes a cripple.

There are a number of methods of
treating rheumatism, most of them
aiming to keep down the rheumatic
poisons until nature can build up the
blood sufficiently to overcome them. But
unfavourable conditions of cold or damp-
ness may give the disease the advantage
and a relapse or renewed attack follow.

Good, healthy blood increases the
resistance to disease. It is easier to
keep up this resistance by taking Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills, eating proper food,
avoiding diet that does not agree with
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diet and hygiene for rheumatic patients.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable
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BUY A FEW YARDS AND MAKE IT UP AT HOME.

THE FABRICS WITH A REPUTATION.

PLAIN COLOURS—WHITE—FANCY STRIPES.

MARRIAGE.

PEREIRA.—COUD. At St. Joseph's Church, Hongkong, on the 9th inst. Mr. A. P. Pereira to Mrs. A. A. Cold, of Swindon, Wiltshire.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1922.

MARK'S PLUNGE.

Whatever the cause for its decline, unreasonable reparations burdened the Home papers largely contend, or German manipulation as the French hold, the mark remains seriously depressed. From 160 to the £ on August 1, 1920, it had fallen to 7,900 on September 1, 1922, and now it seems bound towards complete worthlessness.

According to a Reuters cable published in Saturday's issue, the City Editor of the Times, after an extensive tour of investigation in Germany, concludes that the depreciation is due to inflation of the currency, which is not due to reparations but to the continuance of the unsound financial policy pursued by Germany since 1914. He declares the obvious when he says that Germany's default will continue unless the inflation is stopped. His remedies are for the Allies to appoint an international committee of experts to draw up a scheme for definite limitation of reparations, that should be linked with permanent devaluation of the mark and issue of a new currency.

Clearly some drastic remedy must be adopted if general economic bankruptcy is not to result. The German Government seems helpless to stop the drift and the time is long overdue for outside help, either a reparation payment moratorium or assistance in issuing a new currency. The Times' investigation found the mark's depreciation responsible for serious individual loss and social disorder. A striking example of how the arbitral tribunal clause in the Treaty contributes to the latter

is recorded in Home papers, just received. The German steamer "General" and several vessels unable to leave Constantinople during the war remained in docks which are the property of the Societe des Quais, Dock and Entrepot de Constantinople, Siege a Paris, Boulevard Malesherbes. This Society, being unable to obtain compensation from the Turkish Government, has lodged a claim for the use of the docks, against the German Government amounting to 3,877,389,799 francs (nominally £127 millions). What wonder then that discontent and despair are rife when biased courts can give decisions for payments amounting to £200,000,000.

However culpable the Germans themselves may be in contributing to the financial chaos, it is absurd to ascribe the collapse of the mark to the underhand activities of "Hun printing presses." As Mr. Keynes points out, the whole note circulation of the German Reich, calculated on a basis of 1,200 to the pound, represents less than £80,000,000, one-fifth that of Great Britain, while the gold reserve of the Reichsbank amounts to nearly £60,000,000, covering the note circulation fifteen shillings in the pound. Mr. Keynes contends that foreign speculators have paid much more than the whole of the German indemnity in buying marks. Early this year it was estimated that 80 milliard marks were held abroad, bought at an average price of perhaps 200 marks to the pound. Accordingly, the holders paid for this paper roughly £250,000,000, and at 1,200 to the pound the 80 milliards were worth £40,000,000. So the foreigners who have bought German marks since the war had lost when the mark was still 1,200 more than £200,000,000, an amount which has been a direct contribution to the German Government.

VALE!

Journalism is the crucible of life. More fully, more repeatedly, more forcibly it reveals the naked reality than any other calling, with the al-

most inevitable result that newspaper workers generally find it harder the longer they remain in the game to resist a growing tendency to become callous, or as they would term it, "case hardened," to eve to which readily rouse the emotions of others less familiar with life's crueller aspects.

Nevertheless, however casual with sorrow intimacy with tragedy makes pressmen, there are yet events coming under the newspaper's routine which can move their deepest feelings and excite their keenest regret; none more than the loss of a fellow worker who has shared with them the labours and the rewards, the cares and the joys of their calling—shared them moreover, with never failing cheer, and amity.

Great indeed was the sorrow among Hongkong pressmen, therefore, when they learned that death had claimed Thomas Oliver Wilken, "Tommy" or "Wilkie" as his closer friends will ever remember him, late business manager of the China Mail and leading spirit in the Colony's little Press world. Bravely and cheerfully he fought the grim reaper, but passed away yesterday, twenty-nine years old. Life's threshold barely crossed, now he sleeps the last, long sleep in the shade of Happy Valley's beautiful hillside glade. But his memory—that will ever live among his fellow craftsmen here as a keen journalist, a staunch friend—one of the very best.

"And Life is all the sweeter that he lived,"
"And all he loved more sacred for his sake;"

"And Death is all the brighter that he died,"
"And Heaven is all the happier that he's there."

Farewell, Wilkie, good friend, a long farewell!

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Only one case of infectious disease (puerperal fever) was notified during the week-end.

Notices concerning the change of ownership of the Steam Laundry Company appear in this issue.

Mr. Thomas Andrew Barry has been appointed acting secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., as from today.

Among the passengers who arrived by the B.I.S.N. Coy's a.s. "Takada" from Japan yesterday were The Hon. Mr. E.V.D. Parr and Mrs. Parr.

Those invited by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government to meet Sir Lawrence Guillemard, are requested to go to Government House on Thursday, September 14 instead of Friday September 15.

Mrs. Connor, of No. 6, Basil Lee, Lytleton Road, was walking up Babington Path at 2.40 p.m., yesterday, when a Chinese came up from behind and snatched her silk handbag worth \$3 and containing money and various articles worth \$34.

An old China hand recently passed away at home in the person of Mr. Edward Pettit, formerly of Messrs Deacon & Co. Canton, and Messrs E. and A. Deacon, London. Mr. Pettit died at the ripe age of 85 years at his residence, Broadwater, Oadlands Park Weybridge, on August. He left Canton nearly forty years ago.

The General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Netherlands Trading Society to 31st December 1921 show that the net profits amount to f. 6,329,807.82 (£627,484), out of which, after providing for the Statutory Reserve to the extent of f. 465,961.58 (£36,830), a dividend of 7% has been declared.

Mr. A. Hollands, of No. 12, Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay, has again been the victim of a burglary at his house. This time it was a dining one, for "Mr. Hollands' bedroom was entered during the night and a gold "Waltham" watch and double silver chain worth £10 were stolen from under his pillow while he was asleep. Mr. Hollands was not disturbed by the burglar and did not discover his loss until the morning.

Passengers who arrived in Hongkong by the Admiral line "President McKinley" included—Mr. N. Heimendine, a prominent merchant of Shanghai who is accompanied by his wife, Mr. L. L. Knight, wife of Mr. Knight of the local F. & C. Office, Mr. W. C. Power, member of the Import and Export firm of Doris & Co., Mr. N. Mullen, sub-manager of the Asia Bank of Shanghai, and Mr. G. N. Rohrer of the Standard Oil Co., Manila.

SPORT.

SWIMMING INTERPORT.
WIN FOR SHANGHAI.

OUR LADS BREAK TWO RECORDS.

Shanghai has won the triangular swimming interport contest against Hongkong and Kobe, but not until after a strenuous tussle with Hongkong's representatives, who among other feats succeeded in breaking two records, the sprint swimming event.

The water polo, long plunge team race and high dive were Shanghai's best events, and with the team race and water polo alone netting 13 points for them they scraped through by the narrow margin of five points. With the scores standing at 28 points each at the close of the second night's competitions, the last night's struggle was naturally very keen. To the very last it was a close tussle. The water polo match proved to be the deciding event. Hongkong was thoroughly beaten by Shanghai by 7 goals to 2. This event gave them seven points. After discomfiting Hongkong's score of two goals, the visitors were left with five points in hand.

Shanghai deserve every credit for their success. However our lads gave them a close run for their money, and although the Hongkong flag will be left behind, we have every reason to be proud of our representatives particularly of their prowess in breaking the record for the 100 yards back stroke and the 440 yards.

Kobe were great sports in the contest, and although hopelessly outclassed, being unable to secure a single point, they played the game to the last, taking part in every event except the team race. They are excellent losers and deserve every credit for their sportsmanship.

The following cable dated Shanghai, September 10 gives the results of the last night's contests:—
The interport swimming gala concluded last night, Shanghai winning with 42 points Hongkong being second with 37 points and Kobe last with no points.

Last night's events included the 100 yards back stroke, which was won by Noronha (Hongkong), Jensen (Shanghai) being second and Buschert (Hongkong) third. Noronha's time of 1 minute, 24 4/5 seconds, broke the Interport record by 3 1/5 seconds.

Shanghai secured all the places in the diving championship, Brown being first, A. P. Goldman, second and Brodie third.

In the 440 yards free style J. Johnstone (Hongkong) was the winner in 6 mins. 32 5/5 seconds, breaking the local record by 13 2/5 secs. Lyon (Hongkong) was second and Brown (Shanghai) third.

The water polo match resulted in Shanghai beating Hongkong by 7 goals to 2.—R. URES.

Three, two and one points respectively for first, second and third places in the 100 220, 440 and 880 yards, 100 yards breast stroke, 100 yards back stroke, throwing polo ball, long plunge and diving; six points for the team race; and a maximum of 7 points for the water polo (the difference in the number of goals to count for points up to 7). Hongkong (12-1) and Shanghai (11-0) both scored the maximum against Kobe; while Shanghai (7-2) only took 5 points from Hongkong by this arrangement.

The table of points scored in the contest is as follows:—

Yards.	Hk.	Shai.	Kobe.
100 Free Style	4	2	0
220 "	4	2	0
440 "	5	1	0
880 "	5	1	0
100 Breast Stroke	4	2	0
100 Back Stroke	4	2	0
Long Plunge	0	6	0
Diving	0	6	0
Team Race	0	6	0
Throwing Polo Ball	4	2	0
Water Polo S. v. K.	0	7	0
Water Polo H. v. K.	7	0	0
Water Polo H. v. S.	0	5	0
Totals	37	42	0

Our swimmers' successes in the contest were as follows:—

	1st	2nd	3rd.
Johnstone	2	0	1
Buschert	2	0	1
Lyon	1	1	1
Laing	1	0	1
Noronha	1	0	0
Jack	0	1	1

CRICKET INTERPORT.

Shanghai's team, which will visit Hongkong soon to take part in the annual interport contests, will probably be chosen from the following players, according to the latest advice from the Northern Settlement:—
Dr. O'Hare, D. W. Leach, A. W. Hayward, C. H. Bhooa, M. J. Divecha, H. B. Olfenderson, Ray, C. E. Spencer, C. Brook, C. E. Olfenderson, W. N. Hansell, A. J. Willis and A. H. Tait.

It is to be regretted that owing to prior engagements, three two well-known players, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and Major F. L. Walcott will not be able to join the Shanghai team.

OBITUARY.

MR. T. O. WILKEN.

The Colony's newspaper Press lost a valued and popular member yesterday when death claimed Mr. Thomas Oliver Wilken, of the China Mail, at the early age of 29 years. Mr. Wilken had suffered from kidney trouble several times since he came to Colony, eight years ago, and a few weeks back was forced by this complaint to enter the Government Civil Hospital. Making good progress, he was soon much better but unhappily had a serious relapse. His condition became critical. Complications were followed by pneumonia and in spite of the doctors' efforts and his own bravely cheerful response, he passed away about 3.30 o'clock yesterday morning.

While the gravity of his illness during the four days before the end left but slender hope for his recovery, his death yesterday morning came as a shock to his friends, since a faint improvement in his condition on Saturday night had led to slightly more reassuring reports. Mr. Wilken's death still in his young manhood's prime is the sadder because he leaves an aged mother who can scarcely have recovered from the shock of losing her husband last year. Our deep sense of loss for the son and our profound sympathy for the mother are shared by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Wilken came to Hongkong in November of 1914 from his home town, Luton, in Bedfordshire, where he had already entered journalism as a junior on the local Observer. Joining the South China Morning Post, Mr. Wilken spent five years in willing and capable service as reporter. In November of 1919 he came to the China Mail as sub-editor. The business ability he displayed soon led to his becoming business manager of the paper which bore his name as publisher. With his editorial experience, Mr. Wilken was assured a good career, but death intervened.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon before a large gathering of friends. The Rev. Father Bianchi conducted the service.

Among those who followed the coffin to the graveside were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. J. Simmons and family, Mrs. Blake, Miss Blake, Mr. C. H. Blake, Mr. C. Smith and the Misses. Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. H. J. Timperley and Mr. P. T. Julian of the China Mail, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wylie, Mr. H. Chang, Mr. B. Pacheram, Mr. A. Parker and Mr. S. Fong, of the South China Morning Post, Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. B. A. Hale, Mr. M. F. Key, and Mr. J. H. Gelling of the Hongkong Daily Press, Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. A. Morley and Mr. L. B. Jefford of the Hongkong Telegraph, Capt. Enwright, Mr. R. Pestonji, Mr. F. P. Franklin, Mr. S. D. Begg, Mr. P. J. Newman, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mr. O. R. Benson, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. B. Proulx, Mr. R. Hutchison, also Mr. Lui Sing U, Mr. Ng Chan Kee and Mr. Yui Ming, of the office and mechanical staffs of the China Mail.

Among the many beautiful floral tributes sent were wreaths from the following:—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. J. Simmons and family, M. C. H. Blake, Mr. and the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Burnett, the China Mail, China Mail Literary Staff, China Mail composers, Editorial Staff South China Morning Post, Hongkong Daily Press, Editorial Staff Hongkong Telegraph, the Committee and Members of the United Athletic Club, Mr. Tom Wright, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. H. J. Timperley, Mr. P. T. Julian, Mrs. E. H. Bataha, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hicks, Mr. Alfred Morley, Mr. L. B. Jefford, Capt. and Miss Enwright, Mr. F. P. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pestonji, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lenestey, Mrs. R. Carroll, Mr. M. Manuk, Messrs J. R. Spiers, H. M. McTavish and W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carroll, Mr. O. R. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parsons, Mr. H. R. Flower, Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, Messrs. P. J. Jennings, D. E. Smith and B. Smith, Mr. Harry Thompson, Mr. J. N. Panizzi and Mr. G. Ford, Mr. J. Heywood Gelling, Mr. Lui Sing U, Mr. Ng Chan Kee, Mr. Yui Ming, Mr. Wong Kam, and Mr. Shung Hoi Sang.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure. It will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG EPIDEMICS.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S NOTES.

Interesting light is thrown on Hongkong's epidemics by the Medical Officer of Health in his annual report.

Respiratory Diseases.—The number of deaths from these causes other than pulmonary tuberculosis was 3,332 of which 80 were Non-Chinese. Of these 1761, occurred amongst children under one year of age.

The total death amongst the Chinese from Respiratory diseases was 5,045 or 43.47 per cent of the total Chinese deaths giving a rate of 8.82 per 1,000 persons (9.8 in 1920 and 6.2 in 1919).

Tuberculosis.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 1,318 Chinese and 25 Non Chinese deaths. Other forms of Tuberculosis caused 5,776 deaths 4 of which were Non Chinese making a total of 1,894 deaths, a percentage of 15.9 of the total deaths registered.

Tetanus and Convulsions.—These diseases account for a considerable number of deaths of infants. Thus out of 90 deaths ascribed to Tetanus 70 were those of children under one month old and 6 of children over one month and under one year. Convulsions accounted for 137 deaths of children under five years of age. Of these 25 were under one month and 66 over one month but under one year of age.

Malaria.—The deaths from this disease were 332 (the same number as for 1920). Of these 9 were Non-Chinese and 323 Chinese or a percentage of 27.9 of the total deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—This disease was first recognised in the Colony in February 1918. It has shown progressive diminution since the first year of its appearance. While the spread of this disease is greatly influenced by overcrowding it is noticeable that the greater number of cases occur in the cold season when there are frequently cold winds from North to East blowing over the Colony from the mainland of China. Under these conditions it is the Chinese habit to close the windows of their houses thereby seriously interfering with their ventilation while in the hot weather it is customary for large number to sleep in the open air.

Plague.—The total number of plague cases notified in 1921 was 150. The Colony has been free from any severe epidemic of this disease since the year 1914.

Small-pox.—Hongkong is never long free from this disease which occurs principally in the cool season. The Chinese are not adverse to vaccination but are very careless in protecting themselves by such means. It needs a panic caused by the unusual prevalence of the disease to induce the Chinese to come forward in large numbers to be vaccinated. Owing to our changing population the number of susceptible persons tends constantly to increase. The last severe epidemic of Small-pox occurred in the winter of 1916 to 1917 and a special vaccination campaign resulted in some 300,000 Chinese being vaccinated. Towards the end of the year under review an outbreak of Small-pox in Shanghai was the cause for organising another vaccination campaign in this Colony to begin early in the following year (1922).

Influenza.—Hongkong is common with the rest of the world as suffered from the pandemic of Influenza during recent years. In the years 1916 and 1917 only one death from this disease was recorded each year. The disease appears to have become epidemic towards the middle of 1918. The disease is not notifiable and so its prevalence can only be judged from the number of deaths due to it. There were 303 deaths (442 in 1920).

Typhoid.—While Typhoid Fever has in recent years not assumed serious epidemic proportions yet the disease is always with us. A large proportion of the cases notified are Chinese.

It is not to be supposed that all Chinese cases of Typhoid are diagnosed as such, as it is a common habit of the Chinese to leave the Colony for their native places when sick. Many years ago it was thought that Chinese did not suffer much from Typhoid Fever owing to their having acquired more or less immunity to the disease by reason of their so-called insanitary habits. Improved methods of diagnosis both post and ante mortem have however shown that this disease is common amongst the Chinese in the Colony. During the last twenty years no outbreak of Typhoid has been definitely traced to contaminated water or milk. The eating of raw vegetables grown by Chinese methods is a possible source of infection, but the Chinese are not in the habit of eating uncooked food and Europeans soon learn the danger of eating salad. The more probable cause of the cases is the carrier who either spreads infection by handling food or indirectly through flies which contaminate food by carrying infective material from the bucket of

FILM DEPTH.

THIRD DIMENSION OBTAINED.

PHOTOGRAPHY REVOLUTIONISED.

Motion picture producers have paid sums ranging from \$15,000 to \$20,000 for elaborate settings, a vast ballroom or big riot, only to find that they filmed flat. The screen possessed the two dimensions breadth and height but it lacked the third—depth.

However, less than a year now will see this important advance made, according to Mr. W. Foye Lynch, Distribution Manager of the Essanay Film Corporation, who passed through Hongkong on Saturday bound for Japan by the E. & A. steamer "Aratsuma" from Australia.

"Five years' labour have now perfected the stereoscopic side of the cinematograph," said Mr. Lynch to a China Mail reporter. "This is a tremendous advance the importance of which the cinema patron will hardly appreciate until he has seen the new pictures, since it is difficult to realise that the film is going to present scenes exactly as the eye sees them. There will be the same depth and clearness."

Mr. Lynch added that his company, which had perfected the process, held the sole rights, but arrangements would be made for its general use by all producers. The stereoscopic effect was obtained by using two lenses in the camera. One picture was therefore taken over the other. The printing appliance had two lights and the projecting machine two lenses.

The stereoscopic principle would also be available for ordinary camera use. Mr. Lynch explained, however, that special cameras would have to be made, as two lenses would be required.

Regarding colour photography, Mr. Lynch said that the process had already been invented but it must be greatly simplified before colour would become general. "The cost must be still further cut, but as soon as the process is made commercially possible every picture will be screened in its natural colours. I foresee that within two years."

K.C.C.'S BAND CONCERT.

AN ENJOYABLE FUNCTION.

An open air band concert—a type of entertainment with which Hongkong is regrettably unfamiliar—drew a big crowd to the Kowloon Cricket Club's artistically illuminated grounds on Saturday night. The Band of the King's Regiment were the performers and under the capable conductorship of Mr. H. D. Helmsley they offered a programme of popular music that was intelligently varied and excellently rendered. Amongst the most effective numbers were Amy Woodcliffe-Finden's Four Indian Love Lyrics which the bandmen played with great sympathy and charm.

The arrangements for providing the visitors with suitable refreshment were carried out with the K. C. C.'s well-known efficiency in this important department. Tables were set out in front of a temporary bar at the far end of the grounds, and as it was within easy hearing distance of the music, many happy little parties "bagged" a corner early in the evening and stayed there.

BANK MEETING.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., held at the head office at Yokohama on September 9, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12% p.a. for the half year ended June 30, 1922, to add to the reserve fund Y4,000,000, and to carry forward the sum of Y4,900,000, to the next account.

the dry privies which may have been used by carriers.

Diphtheria.—This is a disease which is always with us but has not, when the number of our population are considered, assumed serious epidemic proportions. The table shows that recently the incidence of the disease has decreased. The table also shows that the disease has its greater incidence in the cooler months (if the year, namely, October to April).

Cholera.—The colony is liable from time to time to cases of Cholera imported from the neighbouring ports of China especially from Canton and its district. There can be no doubt that Hongkong is saved from epidemics of this disease by its very fine water supply. In the year 1902 before the great increase in the capacity of the impending reservoir at Tsimshui an epidemic of Cholera occurred during a serious shortage of water. The Chinese then obtained water from various questionable sources and nearly 800 cases of Cholera were known to have occurred.

HOUSING AND DISEASE.
MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The urban population of the Colony is crowded into a small area, writes the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce) in his annual report for the year 1921. For the last twenty years it has become more and more difficult to find room for the ever increasing Chinese population. Old houses formerly occupied by Europeans and standing in their own gardens and old small Chinese houses have been demolished and replaced by many storeyed Chinese tenement dwellings.

The result is that overcrowding, always serious in the Colony, has increased.

The following figures will be of interest in this respect.

Health Districts 4 to 8 inclusive from the great central Chinese portion of Victoria. Their combined acreage is 200 practically all built over. The Chinese houses and population there in as enumerated at the censuses of 1911 and 1921 can be compared by the following table.

	1911.	1921.
Houses.....	4,877	5,003
Floors.....	16,100	16,334
Population.....	122,762	166,553
Persons per house 25.4		31.3
Persons per acre 013.7		783.29

The census figures of 1921 are admittedly too low and, if the figures for persons per house and acre for 1921 be increased by ten per cent, a more accurate estimate will probably be obtained. This would bring the number of persons per house to 34.4 and per acre to 861.6.

Very many ground floors are used as shops and stores occupied at night by the shops' master and his folk only.

Based on the above given figures the average number of persons per floor in these districts was in 1911 7.6 persons, while for 1921, using the estimated figure for persons per house, it was 10.7 or about 33 per cent more.

Owing to the fact that shops and stores are not occupied to the same extent as are upper floors it follows that the number of persons per upper floor must exceed the above figures. Observation indeed shows that this is the case and that the upper floors of tenement houses are greatly overcrowded.

Overcrowding has naturally an effect on the spread of infectious diseases.

Some diseases e.g. Influenza and Cerebro-spinal Fever, are spread by what is known as "Droplet Infection." The infected person, whether sufferer or carrier, discharges when he coughs or sneezes minute droplets liable to contain the specific infective parasite. In crowded rooms, streets, places of amusement etc. those who, being in close proximity to such a person, breathe air thus often intensely contaminated as liable to direct infection.

Bubonic plague, spread by the bites of rat fleas seeking blood and driven by hunger to bite human beings because their natural hosts the rats have died, will naturally be more prevalent in crowded than in uncrowded houses.

Tuberculosis is, *par excellence*, a disease whose spread is favoured by overcrowding combined with want of light and free ventilation.

The Tubercle Bacillus is killed by desiccation but the sputum of a Phthisical person can be dried to such a degree that it can be blown about in the form of dust without killing the bacilli.

Smallpox and bright diffused daylight rapidly kill these parasites.

Unfortunately the Chinese houses of this Colony are not constructed to permit the action of these natural disinfecting agents.

The present Public Health and Buildings Ordinance has effected a great improvement in the type of Chinese tenement house. With regard to plague prevention we find now better paved ground surfaces, absence of hollow walls and ceilings in houses built since 1923. This means that rat infestation of houses is less likely than formerly.

The prevalence of this disease in the Colony since its discovery here in 1894 suggests that the new building laws have had some good results.

The following table shows the numbers of plague cases notified in the Colony since 1894.

Year. Cases. Year. Cases.

1894.....5,000* 1908.....1,073

1895.....44 1909.....135

1896.....1,204 1910.....25

1897.....31 1911.....209

1898.....1,320 1912.....1,837

1899.....1,433 1913.....408

1900.....1,087 1914.....2,146

1901.....1,081 1915.....144

1902.....672 1916.....39

1903.....1,410 1917.....38

1904.....510 1918.....266

1905.....272 1919.....454

1906.....693 1920.....138

1907.....240 1921.....150

*This is an estimate and is probably much too low.

GAGGED WITH WINECUPS.
A YAUMATI ROBBERY.

Armed robbers entered the Kwong Sing shop, on the first floor of No. 222, Reclamation Street, Yaumati, yesterday evening and made a haul of money and jewellery worth \$1,913.

According to the master of the shop, Shek Ching Tsun, he and his seven *seiks* were in the sitting room about 8.15 p.m., when three men entered the flat by the stair door, which was closed but not fastened, and asked for Ham Shui-long, one of the partners of the shop.

When Shek said that Ham was not in one of the men produced a revolver and seized him by the wrist. Another man entered then, and from a signal from him the other two also whipped out revolvers. They drove all the eight occupants of the shop into a cubicle where they bound and gagged them with winecups and handkerchiefs. The robbers then searched Shek and taking the safe key from him, opened the safe and emptied it of its contents.

Without hearing evidence, the Magistrate bound all four defendants over in the sum of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

James Anderson, a coloured petty officer of the "Tracy" was the defendant in another case in which Stoker Grittain of H.M.S. "Ambrose" was knocked unconscious.

Grittain said he was passing a house when Anderson rushed out and struck him on the head. He fell and became unconscious. He had just arrived and had not been mixed up in any previous brawl.

Warner Marrison said he saw a crowd and going up saw Grittain lying unconscious on the ground. Some Americans carried him into a house and dressed his wound. Grittain had a puffed upper lip, bruises the lump on the head. Later he saw Anderson arrested and followed to the station. Previous to this he saw another American trying to get Anderson away from the place, but he would not go.

The mistress of a house described how Anderson smashed a door and wrenched away an iron bar because he was not admitted to the house. This was before the trouble with Grittain.

Lt. Port said Anderson defied him to move him and struggled with him and Lt. Duncan all the way to the station.

Anderson said Grittain and a soldier tackled him. He hit out with both hands and knocked them both out. He had told them before that he did not want any trouble but they would not leave him alone. Grittain hit head on the kerb.

William Webster gave corroborative evidence.

Magistrate: Is he the middle weight champion of the world that he can knock out two people together? Well the sailor was glib and was knocked down three times before he was put out; but the soldier was a fake and beat it.

Another American named Bailey said when Grittain came to be bluffed about "Yankers being his best friends and he did not want trouble with them," and then "switched round" and wanted to find the man who hit him. He was persuaded to go away but returned with the police.

The Magistrate dismissed the assault charge, but fined defendant \$10 for disorderly behaviour and ordered him to pay \$20 compensation for the damage done.

EARLY MORNING BRAWL
IN SPRING GARDEN LANE.
COLOURED CHAMPION'S FEAT.

John Hensley, Joseph Baker, L. G. Turner and R. L. Williams, four members of the crew of the U.S.S. "Tracy" were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, with assault and disorderly behaviour in Spring Garden Lane in the small hours of yesterday morning.

Warder Gardiner and a British sailor were the complainants in the case. The first mentioned alleged assault against Baker, while the sailor was the complainant against the other two defendants. Warder Gardiner was hit on the head with something by Baker, and arising out of this there was some trouble and a fight between British and American sailors. The police arrived and took the defendants to the station.

Defendants said that they were in a house when they heard plico whistles being blown, and rushing out they saw a struggle. As they were walking up to see what the row was about the police came and "picked them up."

Without hearing evidence, the Magistrate bound all four defendants over in the sum of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

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FOUND DEAD IN A BOX.

Found dead in a chamber wood box in an isolated spot between Glenvale and Albany Road, the body of a Chinese aged about 35 years, bearing abrasions on the right elbow and leg and a small wound on the head, was yesterday removed to the public mortuary. Real play is suspected.

The Public Health and Buildings Ordinance became law on the 24th February, 1923, but its effect was not immediate, indeed there was a marked tendency to have plans approved and buildings begun under the old Ordinance during 1922 to avoid the restrictions about to be introduced by the new law.

It is therefore fair to include the plague figures of 1923 as being conditioned by pre-existing regulations and if this be done it will appear that during the ten years of the old regime there were recorded 13,800 cases of plague while during the eighteen years 1904 to 1921 inclusive there were 9,067 cases.

The new law, however, has failed to produce a satisfactory type of Chinese house. Certainly the new houses are better provided with open spaces at their backs, they have better lighting and ventilation chiefly manifest when they are empty, but they are still narrow long tunnels. The Chinese family of the artisan class is too poor to rent a whole floor of an area of 500-600 square feet. He will have privacy and so he rents a small portion of a floor and builds thereon a cubicle of an area of about 60 to 70 square feet. (The law requires that no cubicle shall have a less area than 64 square feet).

The cubicle partitions act as baffles preventing free circulation of air. They also darken the cubicles and herein lies their danger.

The natural preventive agencies against Tuberculosis are not given fair play.

From the abstracts of the annual summary prepared by the Registrar of Births and Deaths the following figures are taken and show (1) the number of deaths recorded as due to general Tuberculosis, Phthisis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis and (2) the percentage of deaths due to Tubercular infection of the total deaths registered during each year from 1912 to 1921 inclusive.

General Tuberculosis of death from Tuberculosis and of Total deaths. Phthisis.

1912.....1,066 12.1

1913.....1,463 15.5

1914.....1,013 11.3

1915.....1,003 14.4

1916.....1,523 14.8

1917.....2,271 14.3

1918.....1,504 12.2

1919.....1,609 11.05

1920.....1,779 18.7

1921.....1,567 16.9

The total death in the Colony from Tubercular Disease during 1921 amounted to 1894, while total deaths from all the principal Notifiable Infectious Diseases and including those from Malaria, Influenza, Measles and Dysentery which are not notifiable amounted to 1,280. This group of diseases includes, from those which are notifiable, Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers, Plague, Small-pox, Cholera and Diphtheria.

The difference between these two totals shows 614 more deaths from Tuberculosis than from all the other dangerous Infectious Diseases from which the Colony suffers in Epidemic from either continuously as in the case of Malaria or from time to time as in the case of Plague, Cholera and small pox giving a ratio of 100 to 47.9. Tuberculosis takes its steady toll in deaths year by year and struts no great notice.

BURGLAR ALARM.
C.S.P.'S SUGGESTION DISCUSSED.

THE TIMIDITY OF THE LUKONG.

The C.S.P.'s suggestion that Chinese shops, following the example of the pawnshops, should be fitted up with burglar alarms in order to call the police promptly to the scene of any attempted crime was discussed at a meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Saturday.

Mr. Ip Lan-chen did not consider the method adopted by the pawnshops to be a very effective one as it might easily be mistaken for the ringing of an ordinary door bell. But if, he thought, should be capable of raising the whole neighbourhood, he was also of opinion that the request for the installation of alarms would meet with more ready compliance if it came from the police or S.C.A. instead of the Chamber, as suggested.

Mr. Chan Harr suggested that the crime wave was due to the inefficiency of the police. He said that it had sometimes happened that no looking put in an appearance despite the continuous sounding of police whistles for ten minutes. In the streets in Japan there were police boxes with policemen on duty inside all day long. If police boxes could be introduced in Hongkong there would be a good improvement in the work of the local force. A bad feature in robberies in Hongkong was the unscrupulous use of firearms by the desperadoes, and knowing that they exposed themselves to no small danger in tackling the gunman, the *lukong* some time shirked the work and ran in different direction from where the sound of police whistles emanated. In other cases he would dash into a latrine and make use of the excuse to account for his absence from the scene of the crime. The *lukong* would not endanger his life for \$10 odd a month.

Mr. Chan Harr said that if there were police boxes the house that was robbed could send a man to fetch the police from there if the men on beat duty did not arrive.

As regards alarms Mr. Chan Harr said that the most effective device would be to fix a large bell in the middle of the street for the use of one or two blocks of houses, in each of which would be fitted a press button. The number of the house using the bell would be displayed in an "indicating box" similar to those of large business establishments. If this could be done robbing a house would be a difficult proposition.

It was finally decided that the Chamber should obtain the views of the mercantile community before sending a reply to the authorities. The various commercial associations will be asked to submit their opinions.

TO LET.—2 large Rooms with very large verandahs. No. 2, Queen's Road Central. Apply Room 23, Carlton Hotel.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail* are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

THE ONLY American Hotel in the Colony.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the *Shops*, and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously clean. Under American Management. A new Dining Room has been opened at No. 2, Queen's Road (at floor). Entrance from House St. Tiffins a specialty. For terms apply to Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK.

THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK IS NOW ON SALE AT THE OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS:

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE, LTD., CHINA MAIL OFFICE, 5, Wyndham Street.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK consists of an up-to-date and accurate index of Telephone Subscribers, the numbers being given in sequence.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK costs \$1 per copy and is sold on the strict understanding that on the publication of a new one the old one will be returned to the publishers. This proviso is made in the interests of Subscribers in view of the frequent changes that take place.

ORDER.

THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO. 5, Wyndham St.

Please supply me with..... copy..... of the July-December 1922 issue of the Telephone Handbook at \$1 per copy. I agree to return this copy to you on application when a new Handbook is published.

Cost enclosed \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

Tel. No.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
MR. THOMAS ANDREW BARRY has been appointed Acting Secretary of the above Company as from this date.
By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Chairman.
Hongkong, September 11, 1922.

STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED, have from the 1st day of September 1922, severed their connection with the STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY and accordingly as and from such date they will not be responsible for any debt or liability incurred by the said STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.

FOR HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
J. H. TAGGART, Managing Director.
Hongkong, September 11, 1922.

STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED have from the 1st day of September 1922, taken over the business of the above named Company as a going concern and as from such date all outstanding accounts due to or from the said Company shall be received or discharged by the undersigned.

Dated the 8th day of September 1922.
LEUNG ENTIN.
FUNG TAT HANG.

WANTED.
WANTED.—Immediately—House or Flats on Bonham Road near to the Diocesan Boys' School. Apply to Box No. 1299 c/o The "China Mail."

TO LET.
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SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

INT. SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

Sailings:—To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m. only).
From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 4A Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. Tuck & Son, or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH
FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 5th Oct.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "PIUMI" Sailing on or about 15th Sept.
S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service

FROM CAIRO TO

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMIAH" Sailing on or about 31st October.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
LONDON MARU Wednesday, 20th Sept.

BURNOS AIRES—Ria de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore.
TACOMA MARU Tuesday, 19th Sept.

SENYAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.
BURMA MARU Monday, 18th Sept.

DELA & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly ASSOCIATED service.
RUSSELL MARU Sunday, 17th Sept.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Hongkong.
SAIGON MARU Saturday, 30th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via "Panama" and "Alaska"—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. Canada. Passenger Service.
ALABAMA MARU Saturday, 16th Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.
HAWAII MARU Tuesday, 19th September.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ.
JAPAN PORTS—Yokohama via Shanghai.
ALBA MARU Friday, 6th Oct.

KENLUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.
KIAI-MARU Every Sunday.

AMAKUSA MARU Every Sunday.

YAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
ROSHU MARU Thursday, 21st Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:—
Y. YASUDA, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" Via Suez Canal 10th Sept.

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" Via Suez Canal 25th Sept.

S.S. "PE-BOU" Via Suez Canal 5th Oct.

S.S. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" Via Suez Canal 15th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to
SOUTHERN & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG
(SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.)

HONGKONG & CANTON REIMS & CO., CANTON.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

SHIPPING AGENTS, 100, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

When receiving a despatch from the
Federation of Seamen, President Miller
announced the abandonment of the
Seamen's eight-hour day, owing to the
refusal of foreign unions to follow
France's lead.

Paris, September 9th.

Latest messages dealing with the fighting
in Anatolia show that the Turks are con-
tinuing their advance. It is estimated
that they are only about 25 miles from
Smyrna. This, however, does not entirely
tally with statements in Turkish com-
munications which indicate that operations
are suspended "for a breather." The
Greeks are still retreating in the North,
but, apparently, are putting up a better
fight.

It is pointed out in authoritative circles
that, the new Turco-Greek military situa-
tion will not affect the British Govern-
ment's views regarding the general ques-
tion of peace between the Allies and
Turkey. Nothing that will in the least
affect the freedom of the Straits will be
tolerated.

The British Government has again pro-
posed that the question of the protection
of minorities in Turkey be referred to the League of
Nations. British policy is to obtain the
best possible terms for the safety of these
minorities in Asia Minor.

PARIS, September 9th.

The Press comments exultantly on the
Kemalist successes.

SHIPPING



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, Kobe, YOKOHAMA, VANCOUVER & MONTREAL.

From Hongkong, Vancouver, St. John, England.

S/S "Canada" Sept. 23 Oct. 9 S/S "Scotland" Oct. 17 Oct. 24

S/S "Russia" Oct. 5 Oct. 23 S/S "France" Oct. 21 Nov. 6

S/S "Australia" Oct. 25 Nov. 13 S/S "Minesota" Nov. 23 Nov. 30

S/S "Asia" Nov. 2 Nov. 21 S/S "France" Nov. 28 Dec. 5

S/S "Canada" Nov. 18 Dec. 4 S/S "Scotland" Dec. 12 Dec. 19

S/S "Russia" Nov. 30 Dec. 18 S/S "France" Dec. 26 Jan. 3

S/S "Australia" Dec. 14 Jan. 2 S/S "Scotland" Jan. 10 Jan. 17

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbours and Hamburg.

Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.

Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Dining Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 762. Cable Address GAGANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN"

"ARMANESTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

FIRST CLASS FAIR TO HONGKONG PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.D. \$37.00

Maximum Rate U.S.D. \$92.00

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "NANKING"

September 14th. September 30th. October 20th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "GORJISTAN" S.S. "GORJISTAN"

To Swatow and Amoy Singapore, Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. "ARMANESTAN" S.S. "ARMANESTAN"

To Swatow and Amoy To Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya

on or about September 19th. September 28th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SORRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

100, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1884. Cable add: "CHINA MAIL" No. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Exceeding Outlets.

SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW.

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. J. S. Thomson... TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 1 p.m.

HAIPHONG Capt. W. O. Passmore... FRIDAY, 15th Sept. at 1 p.m.

HAIPHONG Capt. W. S. Turnbull... TUE. DAY, 16th Sept. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSENGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

SWATOW.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

IS ILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SWATOW AND BANGKOK KANGCHOW To-morrow 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO KANGCHOW Sept. 13th 4 p.m.

AMOY AND SHANGHAI KANGCHOW Sept. 13th 4 p.m.

SWATOW AND AMOY KANGCHOW Sept. 14th 4 p.m.

YEWATWAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHOWANG KANGCHOW Sept. 14th 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & TINGLO KANGCHOW Sept. 14th 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO KANGCHOW Sept. 14th 4 p.m.

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SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Exceeding Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular school service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NEAR EAST.

LONDON, September 9th.

Latest messages dealing with the fighting in Anatolia show that the Turks are continuing their advance. It is estimated that they are only about 25 miles from Smyrna. This, however, does not entirely tally with statements in Turkish communications which indicate that operations are suspended "for a breather." The Greeks are still retreating in the North, but, apparently, are putting up a better fight.

LONDON, September 9th.

It is pointed out in authoritative circles that, the new Turco-Greek military situation will not affect the British Government's views regarding the general question of peace between the Allies and Turkey. Nothing that will in the least affect the freedom of the Straits will be tolerated.

The British Government has again proposed that the question of the protection of minorities in Turkey be referred to the League of Nations. British policy is to obtain the best possible terms for the safety of these minorities in Asia Minor.

PARIS, September 9th.

The Press comments exultantly on the Kemalist successes.

The *Echo de Paris* declares that peace is impossible, failing an immediate understanding with Turkey. It hopes that Great Britain will not persist in her mistakes, which, it declares, are responsible for the perilous situation.

The *Action Francaise* dwells on the danger of the presence of Turks on the Bosphorus and says, the Allies, who failed to avert the disaster to the Greeks, must consider a means for preventing the Turkish conquest of Constantinople similarly to 1452 A.D.

BERLIN, September 9th.

The German Press in its comments on the situation in Anatolia, says that it is more an Anglo-French than a Turco-Greek conflict. It fears that the strengthening of the French position in the Near East, will prejudice the Belgo-German reparations negotiations.

ROME, September 9th.

Signor Schanzer (Prime Minister) has approached Paris and London, suggesting inviting the Greco-Turks to Venice, in order to discuss a basis for peace, as a preliminary to the Venice Conference proper. Signor Schanzer is of the opinion that the Allies should limit their activities to urging the belligerents to cease hostilities.

LONDON, September 9th.

A telegram received in London, states that half-a-million refugees from the interior have arrived at Smyrna in a pitiable condition.

Smyrna, September 9th.

The situation is most grave. Bands of Greek soldiers, Armenians and Turks are indulging in incendiarism, pillage and murder.

The Allied fleets have prepared a concerted plan of action, in the event of the arrival of the Kemalists.

ATHENS, September 9th.


The Greek troops in the Bursa sector are evacuating *en masse* Mudania, on the sea of Marmora.

PARIS, September 9th.

Advices from Angora state that a request for an armistice has been received by the Intermediary Allied Commissioners at Constantinople. The Kemalists will probably demand that Greece must evacuate Asia Minor and Thrace and also pay reparations for the damage caused.

Up to the present the Greeks have not officially admitted the fall of Smyrna, but the latest direct messages

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A CANADIAN ROMANCE.

1,250 MILES WITH DOG TEAMS.

The Imperial Oil Review has a vivid story of the remarkable journey of Ronald MacKinnon from the Imperial Oil Camp, near Fort Norman, to Fort McMurray. The distance is 1,250 miles, and he covered the last 112 miles without rest or sleep.

MacKinnon, it is explained, is a man of 5ft. 7in., and weighs 125lb. For many years he has been in the farthest North. He knows the waterways and the trails winter and summer. In 1920, just returned from France, he went north to Great Slave Lake, and spent the summer there, returning in the autumn of that year. In 1921 he went in again ahead of the main Imperial Oil Company's party to look after the forwarding of supplies and the preparations for the main outfit which was to come down on the first boat. By previous arrangement, he was the winter courier delegated to bring the dispatches from the winter camp of the company in the Fort Norman country.

Leaving Bear Island on January 20 with a team of five dogs, and dressed in the Eskimo equipment of caribou skin parka and trousers, with snowshoes and moosehorns, he set out for the south, 1,250 miles away, accompanied for the first part of the journey by a mail runner returning light to Wrigley. The going was bad and the weather was cold. The river had frozen in hummocks and chunks that made travelling very difficult and the thermometer held persistently at 40deg., to 60deg. below for many days.

THE SHORT DAY.

The posts in that region are far apart and where no cabin can be reached, which is as often as not, the traveller turns a toboggan on edge, curls up in his blankets, and sleeps in the snow. The dogs' snuggle round and help him to keep warm. The daylight is short in the winter season—10 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.—and darkness when it comes, is intense for the first two hours and descends very suddenly. The traveller usually rises about 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning, cooks a breakfast in the snow (and it has to be a pretty substantial breakfast, for the low temperature burns up food in the human engine at a most unbelievable rate), harnesses the dogs, gets the outfit together, and takes the trail—if there is such a thing. In the dark travelling is a difficult.

To follow the trail, where it has been drifted over with the very hard snow, it is often necessary to carry a "bug." This is a candle pushed up through a hole punched in the side of a toboggan and carried horizontally from a handle of string or wire. It acts as a kind of primitive dark lantern. Where the river is rough progress is very toilsome. In places it is necessary to go up a way through the piled-up hummocks of ice. According as the thermometer drops the toboggan pulls harder. At 50deg. below the snow is as brittle as sand. On this surface the toboggan weighs about a ton. The brittle snow will cut the dogs' feet so that a few miles at one trip is all that can be expected of the best of them. On some occasions the winter travellers put moosehorns on the dogs to save their feet, and on all occasions the traveller will take a relay of dogs at every opportunity.

Ronald MacKinnon was well equipped. A very fine team of dogs had been assembled at the Imperial camp during the summer, and winter travelling in the north was by no means a new experience to him. But, strange as it may sound, the first two or three days is always the time of greatest trial to the traveller, and it was no exception here. The snowshoes have a way of blistering the feet until the water is almost ready to sear with agony. The digestive system is not yet attuned to the tremendous mastication called for by the low temperature and strenuous physical exertion. The searching winds find every aperture in the parka. And there is the ever-present recollection of the comfortable camp so lately left behind. By the time the Imperial Oil courier had reached Fort Norman, which is just fifty miles above the camp, his feet were in the condition, which northern travellers consider normal for the first few days.

But a day's rest, and on February 1st they were again away. This time the party was enlarged. There were two officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police Patrol, and an Indian runner accompanying them, commissioned to bring in a trapper who was reported to have gone crazy and to be a menace to life at his cabin about half-way between Norman and Wrigley. And as a sort of routine incident, they were to take over the camp of another trapper, twenty miles below Wrigley, who had not been seen since last September.

THE LOST TRAPPER.

What happened to the lost trapper will probably never be known. No doubt some grim unwitnessed conflict with a moose or bear brought about his end. So far as the records show, the north has swallowed him up. But in the case of the man reported crazy there was a touch of comedy. Sighting his cabin the ninth day out, after a hard stretch of travel, the police prepared for the worst. Crazy men in the north are usually dangerous and all trappers are armed.

At this point two men, the reporter and another, worked out on traplines strung from opposite sides of the river. Each had a cabin on his own side as a base of operations. Approaching watchfully, the Imperial courier, at the head of the procession saw a man emerge from the cabin where the individual reported to be crazy lived. Very methodically he set out across the river. Then a second man stuck his head out from behind the corner of the cabin, and seeing the patrol coming, suddenly jumped back and appeared to go indoors again, as though to hide.

This outlook was sinister. The patrol stopped in its tracks. The lone denizen came on. Within halting distance question and answer brought out that he was the individual reported to be crazy. But the man appeared sane. The circumstances did not fit the expectations.

The police turned the man around and started with him back to the cabin. When they noticed the second person snow-shoeing his way across the drifts. He, too, raised some apprehension on account of his seeming strange action in jumping back into the cabin. A Northerner, at all times, comes forward to greet a stranger, for there are few of them on the trail in the depth of winter. The second man, too, was taken in charge.

Entering the cabin everything was found neat, clean, and ship shape. The fire was cosy. A savoury stew added fragrance to the hominess of the surroundings. The gramophone was set buzzing. However, the officers were there to do their duty. All hands sat down on the log benches and there gathered about the brawn table the strangest communion in lunacy that has been added to the annals of the north. The examination was brief and the denouement came with startling illuminations.

The alleged crazy man had had a partner. The partner had found the isolation of a trapper's life too much for the nerves and had taken the trail for Wrigley. Arriving there, he realised that no flimsy alibi would do to justify his desertion of his partner in the land of winter. So probably deeming it unlikely that the officers would travel in such weather, he thought to arrange a few weeks' respite, and the hospitality of the Royal Mounted Police by graphic recital of the story that his partner had gone crazy. The laugh came when the power, who had been visiting for the day, was asked why he had fled back to the cabin. "Why, to get my snow shoes," was the reply.

The night was spent in the trapper's cabin in a general exchange of news and gossip. The next traveller passing would pick up whatever items were dropped and carry them on. This is the "moosehorns telegraph" of the north, sometimes incredibly swift and undeniably accurate. The accommodation was comfortable, but by no means spacious. When time came to spread the baidarra, the stove had to be turned sideways, and wedged into corner to give all room to the dogs. They build for utility, not for grandeur, in the north.

Just below this cabin there is one of the strange freaks of the northern winter. For five miles, from the

PRIAR AS PHYSICIAN.

HEALING BY HERBS.

The Canton of the Grisons, one of two places in which—St. Moritz, Davos, and Pontresina—are very well known to English people, is taken as a whole, remarkably little known to them, besides which it is extraordinarily conservative; some might say unintelligently so. Even now no motor cars are allowed in it, and it has its own ideas about the practice of medicine and many other subjects. Not that it lacks excellent medical men, but they do not satisfy its people, who believe, with Friar Lawrence, that "Mickles is the powerful grace that lies in herbs, plants, stones and their true qualities."

Two years ago a certain Friar Kitzle was allowed in the Canton of the Grisons, where he attended not merely to the spiritual needs of his flock, but to their physical distresses. True, the studies which had occupied his nearly three-score years had been theological, and not medical, but he professed to have found in the Alpine and sub-Alpine flora of the canton many roots and plants from which much virtue might be extracted, and he prescribed freely for all manner of ills.

The medical profession naturally looked askance at him, but did not directly interfere with him. There was but one way for him to become recognised as a healer by herbal remedies, and that was to induce the people of the canton to vote at one of those local referendums which are so frequent in Switzerland a local law authorising the practice of "healing by non-poisonous herbs" administered by duly authorised practitioners. The people passed the referendum, and now the cantonal authorities have officially recognised Friar Kitzle as authorised to practise the art of healing by "non-poisonous herbs." Before putting this law into force the Cantonal Fathers appointed a commission of four, all supposed to have knowledge of herbal remedies and herbal treatment. They wanted a duly-qualified practising doctor to sit on the commission, but all declined except one, and he was a man no longer in practice.

The long and short of it is that Friar Kitzle is practising as a Dr. med. herbaram by the will of the people, endorsed by the Commission of Four.

Court Sergt. Patt, of the Central Police Station, was taken to hospital on Saturday night suffering from a heart seizure. His duties have been taken over temporarily by Sergt. Roge.

point where the Blackwater, a river from the east about one hundred feet wide, joins the mighty Mackenzie, the big river is open for five or six miles. With a temperature of 50 deg. below and the whole country in the grip of winter, it is surely a strange sight to see the water flowing and the fog rising as though in July. But it is so every winter. The explanation awaits the scientist.

THE COURIER'S DIARY.

A recital of all the incidents of Ronald MacKinnon's twelve hundred mile trip, made at an average rate of twenty miles a day, would use much space. But there are certain extracts from his diary which cannot be omitted.

Here are the excerpts from the diary:

"Monday, March 20.—H.D. fairly good sleep, but willows not much good for making breakfast. Managed to make cup of tea. Away at 6 a.m. Guide evidently has no idea where we are at. Still cloudy, with just occasional glimpses of sun to give direction. Travelled late as no fuel. Struck our old trail near where we took to lake late Sunday afternoon. Safest to follow back to starting point and get bearings. Camped 9 p.m. at Indian shack half-mile from where we took to the lake.

"Wednesday, March 22.—Got up at 5 a.m. Temperature about 42 below. Cooked breakfast—bacon, beans, moosemeat bannock, tea. Harnesses dogs. Got started at six sharp. Trail badly drifted, making slow going. Travelled all night, stopping every three or four hours for an hour's rest for dogs. Had to walk ahead of dog team with a candle lantern in order to stay on old trail. Made forty miles by midnight.

"Thursday, March 23.—Having travelled all night reached Old Fort Mackay 9.15 a.m. Had to leave dog-team and driver here as both were played out and unable to go further. Secured another team of four dogs from half-breed trapper and reached the present site of Fort Mackay at 1.30 p.m. Secured another team here from the Hudson's Bay Factor and arrived at McMurray at midnight. Made seventy-two miles."

NEW CHINESE BANK.

OPENED THIS AFTERNOON.

The firing of a barrage of crackers in Des Vaux Road, opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw's attracted attention this morning. It signalled the opening of a new bank—the Oriental Commercial Bank Ltd.—at No. 23 Des Vaux Road.

The new concern has been organised by Chinese capitalists under a British charter. It is capitalised at \$5,000,000, of which \$1,200,000 has been paid in and \$500,000 subscribed. Members of the Chung family are the principal partners. The Chairman and joint Managing director is Mr. Chong Chung Cheok. The other Managing director is Mr. Leung Chak Tsun. Others prominently connected with the venture are Mr. Leung Chak Tsun, the well known comprador, and Mr. Chin Dun Fo, who is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Canton. Mr. Y. J. Lum is Chief Manager and has working in association with him as assistant Mr. R. Weusthoff, who has behind him over a score of years of banking experience both in the Far East and in America.

Discussing the Bank's activities with a China Mail reporter who called to make inquiries, Mr. Weusthoff said: "We have bought this property and built our own premises on it. We are out after the Chinese end of the financial business but what we are looking for more is the overseas business. We want to get into touch with cities like Singapore and San Francisco that have large Chinese communities. It would be Mr. Weusthoff's 'piggy' it was gathered to attend to the overseas business and to organisation generally. The offices of the bank occupy the first two floors and the top floor will probably be let as offices. During this afternoon a large number of prominent people responded to the Bank's invitation to be present at a reception which lasted from 1 to 4 p.m."

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL TREE VANDALISM.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Can nothing be done to stop the wholesale destruction of trees in certain parts of the Colony? During a half hour walk this morning I counted over five hundred tree stumps and stopped counting only to observe the operations of two coolie women who were preparing a lot of trees for transportation. The displeasure was mutual and after a short one-sided conversation in English they went away.

From an eminence I saw one of them ten minutes later wending homewards shouldering a tree which they had evidently hidden elsewhere. I give these details to show how barefaced the method of the despoilers are and with what contempt they treat the forestry by laws.

It seems a shame that the splendid efforts—past and present—of the Forestry Department should be thus rendered abortive.

Yours truly,
Arbor.

HARBOUR COLLISION.

FISHING BOAT CAPSIZED.

A collision in the harbour yesterday afternoon, resulted in two deaths from drowning.

The s.s. "Kiangchow" was leaving port at 2 p.m., when it ran into a small fishing boat, which was attempting to cross her bow off Shaukiwan. The boat was capsized and the fisherman, his wife and daughter were thrown into the sea. The "Kiangchow" stopped at lowering a boat, succeeded in rescuing the fisherman and his wife but the children sank immediately and disappeared. The "Kiangchow" transferred the two rescued persons to a passing junk and continued her journey. The capsized fishing boat was afterwards towed to Shaukiwan Bay by the Taikeo tug. The police later recovered the body of the little boy, but that of the girl has not yet been found, and is believed to be trapped under the capsized boat.

Little more than a month ago Hongkong's big fire occurred. Among those whose premises suffered severely was Mrs. F. E. Cameron, proprietress of the well-known Carlton Hotel. Interest therefore attaches to an advertisement in this issue announcing that the business has regained its former efficiency, a new dining room having been opened at No. 2 Queen's Road (1st floor) where Messrs. R. and J. Meyer formerly had their premises in the old Grand Hotel.

BOMB EXPLODES AT WANCHAI.

"PICKED UP IN THE STREET"

EIGHT CASUALTIES.

A bomb explosion in Wanchai on Saturday afternoon resulted in the death of a coolie and serious injuries to seven others.

The explosion occurred at No. 15, Taiwong Street East, a coolie house. About 3 p.m., a coolie brought in a sealed tin, which he had found in the street. He tried to open it with a hammer and chisel. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion and the coolie was killed instantaneously, his left leg and arm being blown off. Another coolie who was sitting close by, had his left leg shattered and is now in a serious condition at the hospital. Six other coolies in the room were all more or less injured by the force of the explosion, and are also receiving treatment at the hospital.

The police were promptly on the scene and rendered first aid to the wounded before removing them to the hospital in the motor ambulance. The room in which the men were found was, singularly enough, not wrecked in spite of the fact that the report of the explosion was loud enough to be heard at the station and the houses for some distance around.

It is difficult to say whether the tin was a bomb or a tin of gunpowder; and it is not known where the man had found it. Although the other injured men asserted that defendant told them he had "picked up" the tin, the police are doubtful that he had found it, and are more inclined to believe that by "picking up" the deceased meant that he had stolen the tin, perhaps from a ship, as he was a coal coolie.

ATTACK ON A JUDGE.

VIDAL DIVORCE CASE SEQUEL.

A FATHER'S CIRCULAR.

A rule nisi for contempt of court was granted in the King's Bench Divisional Court before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Branson, against Mr. Beauviste Vidal, father of Mr. Edward Vidal, an unsuccessful petitioner in the divorce suit Vidal v. Vidal and Wilton.

The Attorney-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, K.C., said Mr. B. Vidal had issued broadcast a circular which was as mendacious as it was scurrilous and abusive of the President of the Divorce Court (Sir Henry Duke, who heard the divorce petition with a jury). In addition to publishing the circular, Mr. Vidal had sent copies to the solicitors in the case, and had employed sandwichmen to walk the streets around the Law Courts and at Westminster carrying copies of the scurrilous libel, and had threatened the Public Prosecutor that unless some course were adopted he would take a further step.

Sir Ernest Pollock said the matter, of course, might have been taken to the police court, but he had reluctantly come to the conclusion that although to sensible people the whole thing upon the face of it contained its own condemnation, he could not condone the conduct of Mr. Vidal, and it would be a public scandal if the matter was not dealt with at once.

An affidavit by Sir Archibald Bodkin the Director of Public Prosecutions, was put in. From this it appeared that the circular had been sent to Sir Henry Duke himself.

The Lord Chief Justice: I received two copies of this circular while on the Northern Circuit recently.

The Attorney-General: Therefore it indicates a wide publicity. It was not a criticism of the case itself, but a scurrilous attack upon the judge who tried it.

The Lord Chief Justice said some people seemed to think they could abuse judges in the exercise of their duty and invent facts without placing any restraint upon their vocabulary. Proper criticism was never objected to, but in this case the circumstances were different. Perhaps it is the rule was made and fixed for argument and the appearance of Mr. Vidal pre-emptively ordered for October 13 (when the courts resume after the Long Vacation) the object for which the Attorney-General was seeking might be achieved.

The Lord Chief Justice added: If this person should be foolish enough to continue this misconduct after the order has been served upon him he will expose himself to very serious consequences.

The Attorney-General said it necessary application could be made to the vacation judge.

A Good Suggestion.

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ORNAMENTS IN A LONDON CHURCH.

CHARGES OF SUPERSTITIOUS REVERENCE.

GILDED THRONE.

The setting up in a London church of a Mary altar, a picture of the Madonna and Child, and certain crucifixes, candlesticks, and other ornaments alleged to be the subject of superstitious reverence, figured in an application to the Chancellor of the Diocese of London (Mr. H. F. L. Errington) in a Consistory Court at St. Paul's Cathedral recently.

The Court was asked to grant a faculty ordering the removal of the ornaments from the Church of St. Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames-street, E.C., near Billingsgate.

Charges of alleged Romanist practices were made against the rector, the Rev. H. J. Fynes Clynton, and a petition to the Bishop of London, signed by 633 members of the congregation, stated:

"We are confident that so long as deviations from the Prayer Book are allowed in other City churches, such as lantern evenings, the use of a kinema-graph and gramophone in the pulpit, concertina duets, and the reading of secular poetry, teaching and publication of a Teosophical creed, and evening Communion, an appeal to your Lordship on our Father in God to protect our worship from interference, and above all, the Tabernacle of Our Saviour's Sacramental Presence from profanation, will not fail."

Mr. Wilfred Lewis (Chancellor of the Diocese of London) was counsel for the petitioners of whom he said there were three all ratifiers in and churchwardens of the united benefice of which St. Magnus the Martyr is part. Mr. Lewis said the objects to which objection was taken had been placed in the church since the present rector was inducted in 1921, and they had also been placed there without any faculty.

He contended that that fact alone rendered their retention illegal, quite apart from their superstitious use as ornaments in the service.

UNLAWFUL SERVICES?

Mr. Walter Vincent, a churchwarden, stated that the petitioners asked for the removal of a tabernacle at the back of the Communion Table and fourteen crosses fastened to the walls in the position of the Stations of the Cross. Services had been held before the crosses and incense used as part of the ceremonial.

The Chancellor: The evidence you are calling is that the particular

articles which you are dealing with are used in connection with unlawful services?

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. Vincent, continuing said the removal of a gilded throne of wood four feet high at the back of the tabernacle was also sought. He complained that an oil lamp was placed in position and that eight candles were placed on the Holy Table and lit at certain services, for the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. There was a second Holy Table in the Church on the north side referred to by the Rector as the Lady Altar.

At a service which witness attended, the service observed was not prescribed in the Prayer Book, while the Rector used incense before a picture of the Madonna and Child and used only water from a stoup.

PRIMA FACIE ILLEGAL.

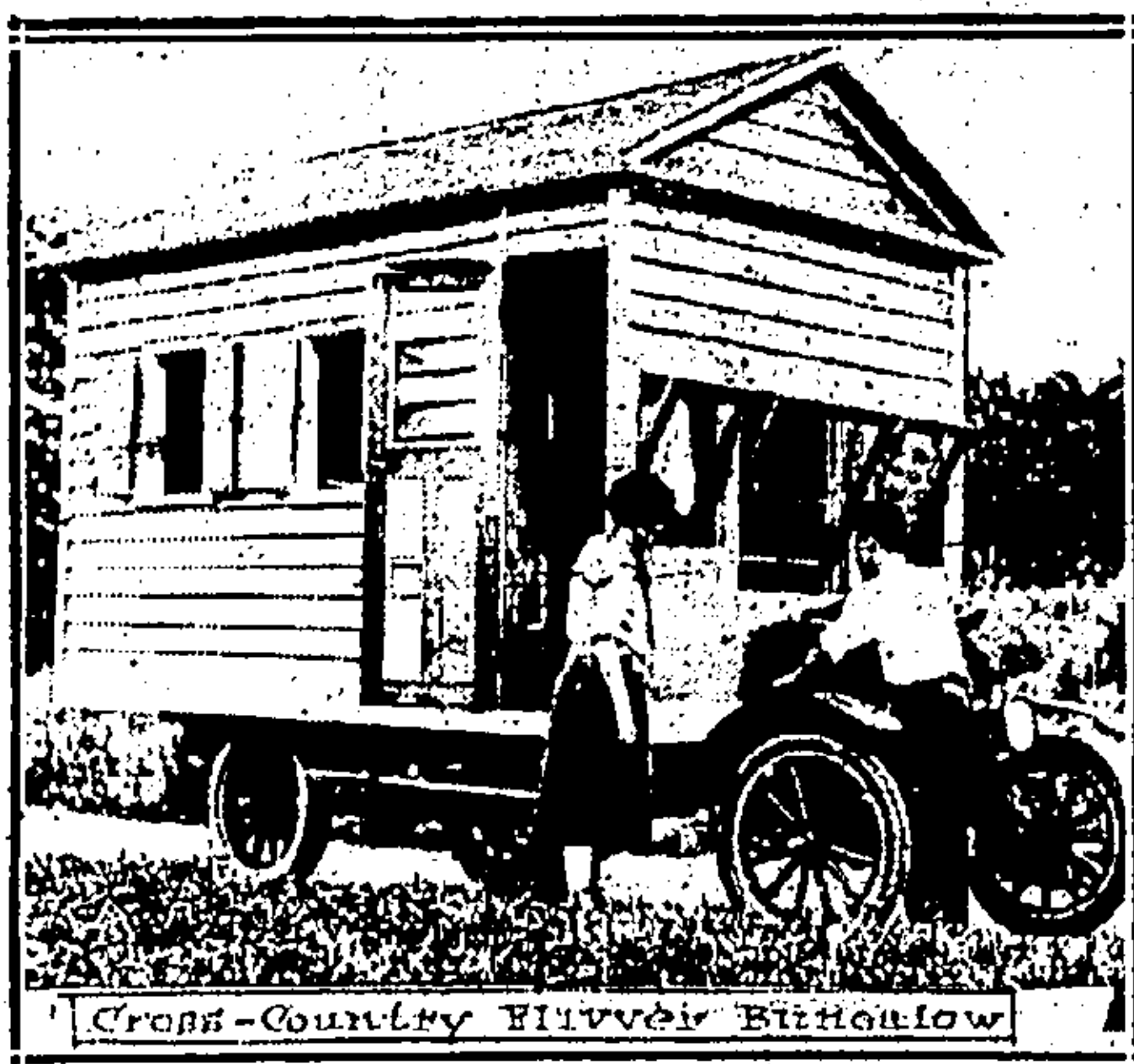
The Chancellor said this was an unopposed application, not raising any difficult question of law or strictly involving illegal rites or ceremonies. No appearance had been entered in opposition nor had any confirmatory faculty been applied for, the whole of the articles in question had been placed in the church without a faculty, and were therefore prima facie illegal, as not having the sanction of the Bishop given judicially through his Consistory Court.

Applying the elementary principles of Church law to the application before him, he found that there were certain articles which must be removed with the least possible delay. They were the tabernacle which was provided by evidence to be used for the Reservation of the Sacrament; the gilded throne of wood, which seemed to be used in connection with the Reservation; the second Holy Table on the north side; and picture of the Madonna and Child; he movable iron frame, with holders for 49 candles on the north of the Holy Table, and in close proximity to the second Holy Table; the movable Holy Water Stoup; the vat and brush for sprinkling; the crucifix affixed to the south wall near the Font; the small Crucifix attached to the Rector's pew, which had been provided to have been used as a confessional; the catafalque; the sepulchre; and the English Missal.

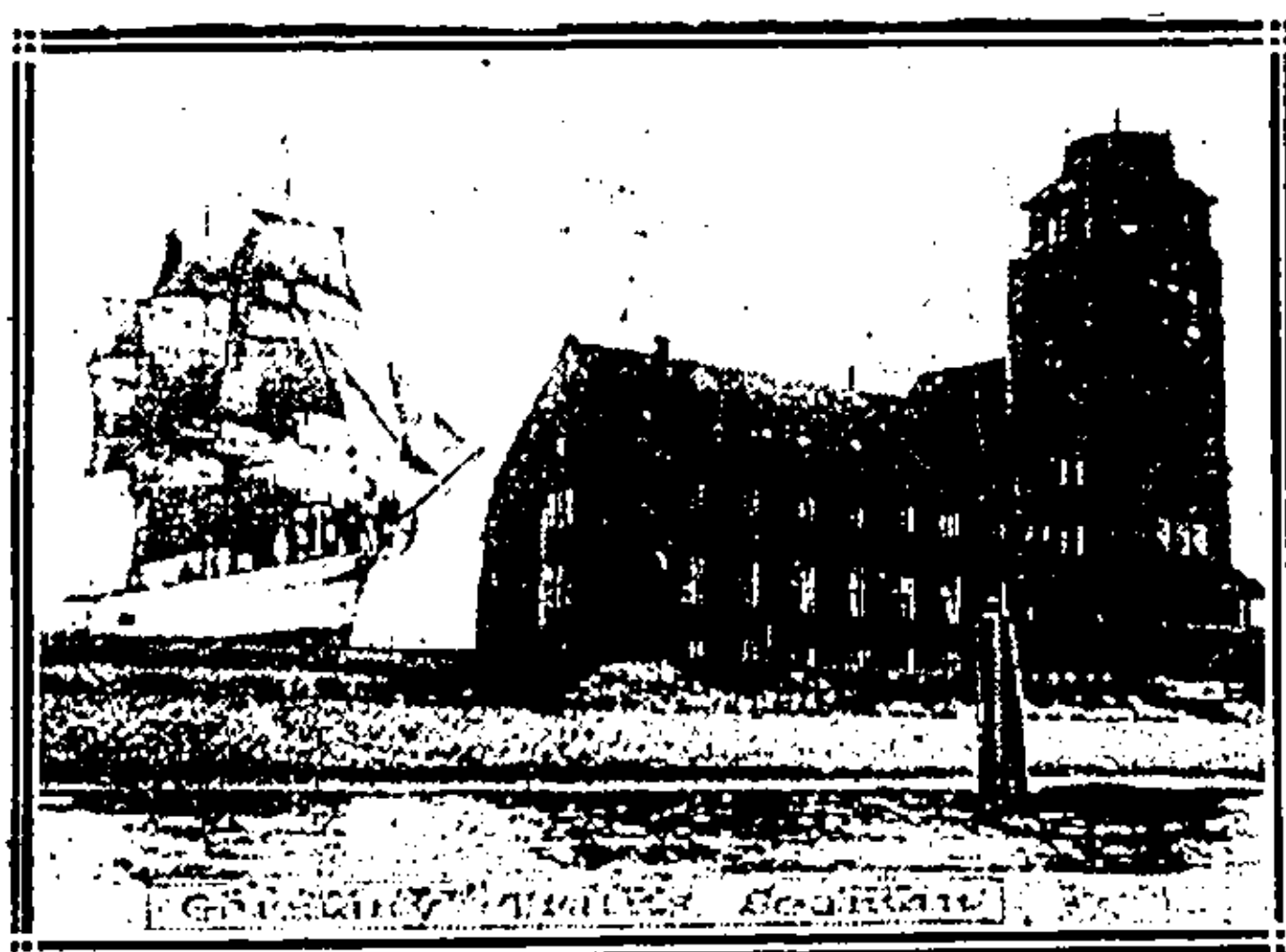
As to the remaining articles other than the Crucifix and the incense boat, he thought that, having regard to the Rector's hard and earnest work in the service of the Church, he was unwilling to dishearten him and the congregation by immediately stripping the church of articles which, after all, were capable of a legal use, without giving him the opportunity of seeking their proper authorisation.



Saved their machine in a thunderstorm.



A home from home.



Merchant marine training school at Hamburg. The ship is on land.



Recently talked about the sort of husbands they wanted. One said he must be tall and fair. Other sticks out for one who will wear a different tie with each suit.



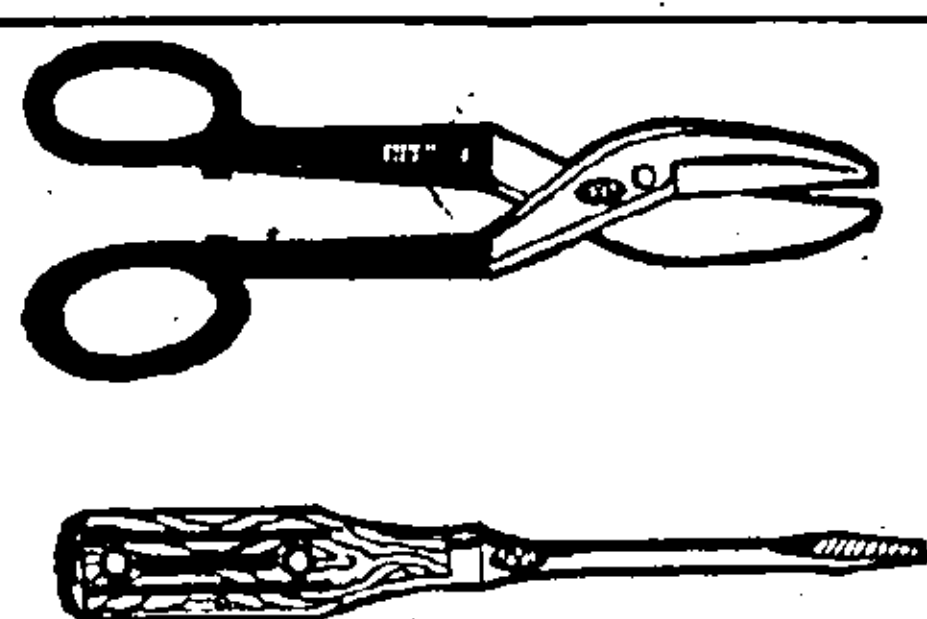
Submerges in 58 seconds.



Has just inherited \$15,000,000.



He was Vice President with Woodrow Wilson.



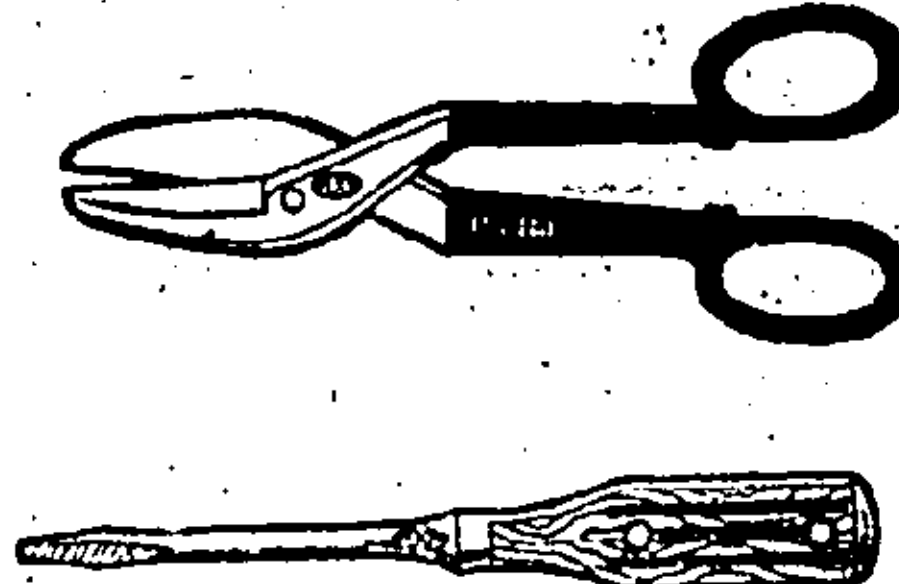
**MECHANIC'S
HAND
TOOLS**

TRADE



MARK

**MACHINES
FOR
SHEET METAL
WORK**



MUSTARD & COMPANY, Sole Distributors, Hongkong, China and Macao, 17, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong.

EYES RIGHT

If not consult the
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
67 Queen's Road Central.



The house recommended by
many local doctors for its
accuracy and cheapness.

SEE US THEN, SEE



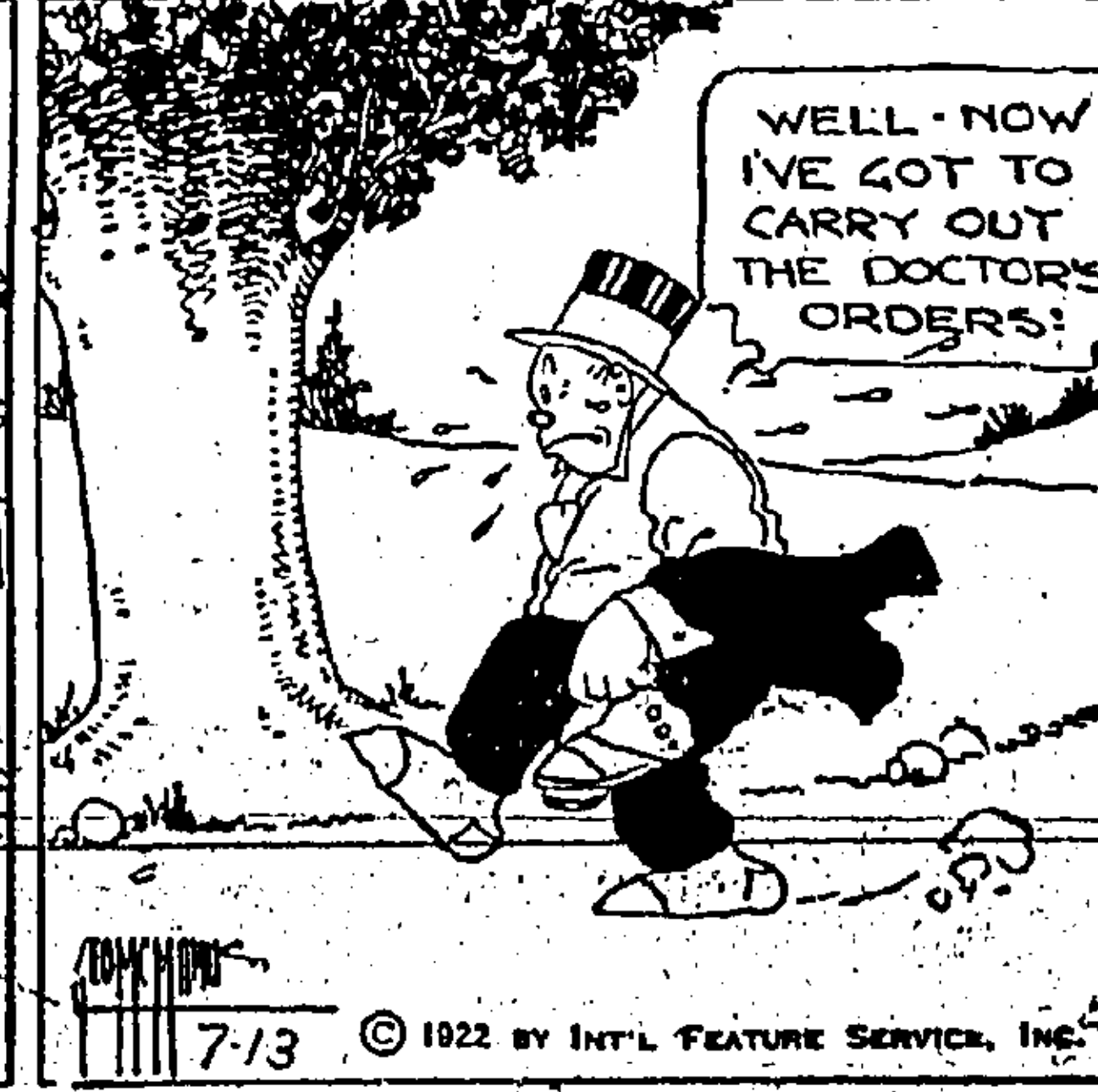
THE DOCTOR SAID I SHOULD
WALK SIX MILES EVERY
DAY FOR MY HEALTH.
HUH! HE'S GOT
ANOTHER THINK
COMIN' - HEY TAXI!



TO THE RACES.
ENJOYMENT IS THE
BEST ROAD TO
HEALTH!



ME LAST DIME ON
THAT HORSE AND
HE RUNS LAST!



WELL - NOW
I'VE GOT TO
CARRY OUT
THE DOCTOR'S
ORDERS!

7-13 © 1922 BY INT'L FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Alkali Manufacturers

Strasser, Mond & Co. (China), Ltd.
Alkali Manufacturers.
Tel. 1039. 7, Queen's Rd. Central.

Auctioneers

Hughes & Hough.—Des Vaux Rd.,
and Ice House St., Government
Auctioneers—Coal, Share and General
Broker.

Banks

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.,
Des Vaux Road Central.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.,
Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

China Specie Bank, Ltd.,
6, Duddell Street.

The Chinese Merchants Bank, Ltd.,
Alexandra Bldg., Chater Road.

Building Contractors
Wing On & Co.,
Building Contractors.
34, D'Aguilar Street. Tel. No. 1507.

Building Materials and Plumbing Supply

Lee Koo. Building Contractor,
Dealer in Sanitary Appliances.
21 Wellington Street. Tel. 1463.
Manager, Lee Ju Chong.

Coal Merchants

Sing Ip Co., Coal Merchants,
37, Queen's Road Central, 1st floor.
Telephone address "Hindrance".
P. O. Box 425.

Kailan Mining Admin. (c/o) Duddell & Co.,
1st floor, 1st floor, 1st floor, 1st floor.
Bituminous Coal, Coke, Firebricks.

G. Kimura & Co.,
2, Connaught Road Central.

Swing Hang & Co., Coal Merchants,
3 Des Vaux Rd. Central. Tel. 2736.

Mintoni & Co., 5 Queen's Road Central,
Merchant's Club Contractors and
Shipping Agents—Phone 1543.

The Lanely Co., Coal Merchants &
shipping Commercial Agents, 9, Des
Vaux Road W. Manager J. D. Watt.
Tel. 5077. Cable "Lapidity".

Cotton Yarn Importers

Goshu Kabushiki Kaisha,
Importers Cotton Yarn & Piece
Goods; No. 7, Mercantile Bank
Building. Tel. No. 2774 and 2908.

Curio Dealers

Kit Yat, Chinese Curios, Jades, and
Fine Art Porcelain, Splendid Collec-
tor of Ancient Chinese Pictures,
6, Wyndham Street, Hongkong,
opposite Coronet Theatre.

Lock Hing, Chinese Curios & Silver Ware

Dentist

Sally Tang, Dentist,
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road
Central, Tel. No. 1355.

Dyeing and Dry Cleaning

**The Diamond Dyeing & Dry
Cleaning Co.,** Cassim Ahmed,
Agents, 22 & 24 Wellington Street and
No. 18 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Electrical Suppliers

The Globe Electrical Supply Co.
Electrical Suppliers and Contractors,
74, Queen's Rd. Central. Tel. No. 2770.

The Po Kwong Electric Co.,
Electrical Work Under Expert
supervision. Moderate charges and
punctuality guaranteed. 178, Des
Vaux Road Central. Phone 2154.

Sung Kee Co., Electric Cables and
Accessories, 81 Queen's Road Central
Tel. 1485.

San Hing Co., Electric platters and
Electrical Contractors also Typewriter
Repairs. 10 Pottinger St. Tel. 3380.

The Sun Light Co., Ltd., Electrical
Suppliers and Contractors, 137, Des
Vaux Road, Central. Tel. 2155.

Engineers & Shipbuilders

W. B. Bailey & Co. Ltd.,
Engineers & Shipbuilders,
Kowloon Bay
New Work & Repairs
Call Flag "L"

Furniture Dealers

Kowloon Furniture Co., Furniture
Dealers & Manufacturers, Furniture
for Office, Schools, Hotels, etc., 32,
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Yan Cheong Lumber, High Class
Furniture Dealers, Undertakers Re-
novate and Repair of Furnitures.
No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace, Tel. 3762
Chief Manager—Ah Soo.

Garages

Star Garage. Motor Cars, Motor
Cycles Repairs and Overhauling.
Cars on hire and for sale. 49 Des
Vaux Road, Central. Tel. 3017.

Garter Manufacturers

H. Y. & H. T. Lee Bros. Co.,
Importers & Exporters.
Garter Manufacturers, Tel. 394.
No. 45, Bonham Street, West, Hong-
kong, China.

Glass Merchants

A. Ling & Co., Glass Merchants,
Furniture, Mirror and Canton Marble
Manufacture, Electro-plated, Glass
and Crochery Ware and Photo
Supplies. 119, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. No. 1212.

Importers & Exporters

The Asiatic Trading Co., Ltd.,
Manufacturers Agents, Importers
and Exporters.
Telegraphic Address "Asiatrade".
24, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 256.

Importers & Exporters

Chen Bros. & Co., Importers and
Exporters and Commission Agents.
Des Vaux Road.

Chiu Brothers Importers, Exporters,
Shipping and General Commission
Agents, 1st floor, 54 & 56, Queen's
Road C., Tel. No. 1280. P. O.
Box 261. Cable Address "Flourish".

The Hongkong Import Co.,
Importers and Exporters.
Tel. 3007. No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

Kwong Sun & Co., 56 Queen's Road
Central, K'chi Chung (Manager),
Kwong King Hum (Asst.) Tel. 5168.

Leison & Co. Limited, Importers,
Exporters and Commission Agents.
18 Des Vaux Rd. Central. Tel. 473.

Masuda Trading Co.,
Importers and Exporters,
NIKKO—Japanese fine art curios,
23, Queen's Road C. Tel. 1269.

Nam Hing Loong,
97-99 Queen's Road Central.
General Storekeepers, Wine & Cigar
Merchants. General Importers,
Exporters of Chinese Produce.
Tel. 331.

Patell & Co., P. O. Box 318.

Universal Commercial Co.,
39, Connaught Road, Central, Tel.
1272. P. O. Box 79. Agents Singa-
pore Rubber sales. Cable address
"Salemmer". Mgr. J. O. Chee.

Insurance Agents

The Wai Cheong Co.,
180, Queen's Road Central, Agents
for The Venus Life Assurance Co.
General Merchants and Com. Agent
Tel. No. 1853.

Ladies' Hatter

Enrico Ladies' Hatter,
Nathan Road, Kowloon,
Business hours 10 till 6.
Saturdays 10 till 1.

Land & Estate Agents

Fun Yick Chee Land & Estate agents
Tel. 511-1567.
35, Queen's Road Central.

Leather Goods

Nam Kwong Suitcase Co.,
Best makers of Leather Suitcases,
Hand Bags, Purse, Belts, etc.
13 Pottinger St., 208 Queen's Rd. C.
and 38 Biller St.

Pik Ah, Manufacturer of Leatherware,
Suitcases, Handbags & Leather,
garters, 212, Queen's Road, 44,
Jervois Street, Tel. 1745.

Po Hing, 224 Des Vaux Road. Manu-
facturers of Leather Suitcases, Hand
Bags, Trunks etc.

Lumber Merchants

Cheng Hing Lumber Co.,
Lumber Merchants.
Mr. H. K. Ung, Manager.
71-73 Queen's Rd. Central. Tel. 2127.

Matting

Cheong Lung, Dealer in Mats, Silk,
Rice, Sugar etc., also Rattan and
1 wine, 30, Bonham Strand, East,
Tel. 719. Mgr. Chung Tao Ting.

Merchants

Asia Commercial & Development Co.,
China Bank Buildings (3rd floor) Tel. 3509.

Gibbs, J & Co., Alexandra Building.

Miners

China Commercial Co., Ltd.,
Miners, Importers and Exporters.
54-56 Queen's Road C. Tel. 2602.

Hop Yick, Manganese Mining Co.,
Miners. 34, Queen's Road. Tel. 2783.

Modistes

Madame Flint,
31, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 589.
(latest Parisian models).

Oil Merchants

Nam Mow Lung Kee,
China Oil Merchant.
Tel. 1119. 154, Connaught Rd., C.

Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co. Phone 1132.
N. Laxarous, Opticians.
Tel. 2203. 19, Queen's Rd. Central

Paper Merchants

The Fuji Trading Co., Ltd.,
Sales Agents, The Fuji Paper Co.,
Ltd. of Tokyo. 1A, Chater Road, C.
P. O. Box 640.

Photographers

A. Hing, Photographer.
Enlarging, Developing & Printing
Undertaken at Moderate Rates. No. 24,
Queen's Road East, Tel. No. 2342.

Moe Cheung, Photographer.
23, Ice House Street,
7, Beccanfield Arcade (Branch).
Developing & Printing undertaken.

Providers

Yee Hing Tong & Co., Dealers in
Rubber water proofs, Silk oil skin
rainsuits, Over shoes, Boots and
Shoes, Shirts and Ties, Pipes and
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.
No. 24, Pottinger Street. Tel. 2018.

Printers

The "China Mail," General Printers,
Publishers and Bookbinders.
5, Wyndham Street. Tel. 22.

Noronha & Company, (Government
Printers), Publishers and Binders.
Tel. 1004. Wyndham Street.

The Union Printing Co., Ltd.,
65 Wellington Street, Bookbinders,
Stationers and makers of Rubber
Stamps. High class work a specialty.
Tel. 3468.

Victoria Printing Press, Tel. 1398,
Printers, Publishers, Bookbinders,
Stationers, Rubber Stamp Makers
No. 2 D'Aguilar Street.

Restaurant

On Lok Yuen Co., Ltd., 1st Class
European and Chinese Restaurant.
Li Hong Chang Chop Suey at all hours.
Tel. 1023. 31, 33, 35 & 37 Des Vaux Rd.

Scales

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

Ship Chandlers

Chung Fook, 78 Connaught Rd. Ctl.
1st floor.
Shipchandler, Stevedores and
Commodore.

Wang Kee & Co., Shipchandler,
Commodore, Stevedores & Coal
Merchants, Bulker & Pilot supply.
No. 38 & 37, Connaught Road, Tel.
No. 946.

Shipowners

The Kuen Sang Steamship Co.,
201, Wing Lok Street, West.
Telephone No. 2215.
Shipowners and Agents.
S. S. "Seistan" & "Hwah Chie".

Man Wing S. S. Co., Ltd.,
38 Bonham Strand West. Tel. 1710.
Regular Fortnightly Service
Hongkong and Haiphong via Hoibow
S.S. "Hanton".

San Poh S. N. C.,
29, Connaught Road Central.
Shipowners & Charterers. Tel. 2815.
Mgr. K. C. Sheng; Secy. Peter Lee
Chui.

Thai Thuan S. S. Co., Ltd.,
147 Wing Lok Street, East. Tel. 93.
S.S. "Dorward" S.S. "Houbon"
between Hongkong and Saigon.

Shoemakers

Jun Kee, Dealer in Sewing Machines
and Accessories, Foot & Shoe Maker.
7 Pottinger Street.

Silk Stores

D. Chellaram—Royal Silk Store,
30a, Queen's Road Central, Satin
Crepe de China, Georgette and
Brocade Silks.

Pohsomall Bros., 35, Queen's Rd. C.

Tailors

Ah Young, Tailors, Drapers & Out-
fitters, Hat & Clothing, Suits made
to order. No. 74, Queen's Road
Central, Tel. No. 2530.

Sing Cheong,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor.
24, Wyndham Street, 2nd floor.

Tobacco, Cigarettes

British American Tobacco Co.
(China), Ltd. 15-10 Connaught Road.

Typewriters, Etc.

Hop Sing & Co., Typewriter Dealers.
Typewriter Cleaning and Repairing.
24, Pottinger Street. Tel. 8215.

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

Kwan Tye, General Storekeeper,
Wine & Spirit Merchant.
No. 102, Queen's Road Central.

Stylish Ladies' & Gentlemen's Footwear

THE TIN YIN HONG CO.,
17 Pottinger St. Central.
Lower floor and 1st floor.
Every purchaser will be entitled to one of
our leather and shoe coupon gifts.

THE CHINA INDUSTRIAL

CO'S STORE.

35 Wing Lok Street,
Opposite World Theatre.

NAMSAN & CO.

280 Des Vaux Road West
Photo Engraving and Designing
LITHOGRAPHERS
Tel. 1851.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
"BHEBUS" 11th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TELESIA" 25th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"MAOMEDON" 2nd Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANTIOCHUS" 9th Oct. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
"NINGCHOW" 11th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"HECTOR" 20th Sept. Liverpool and Glasgow
"ST. TEMPLAR" 8th Oct. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
"TALTHYBIUS" 19th Sept. Victoria, Seattle and
"TYNDAREUS" 17th Oct. Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)
"TITAN" 11th Sept. via Suez.
"PELEUS" 5th Oct. via Suez.
"AGAMEMNON" 25th Oct. via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TELESIA" 25th Sept. for Singapore & London
"TYNDAREUS" 1st Nov. for Shanghai & Japan
"TYNDAREUS" 4th Dec. for Singapore & London
For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
(John Swire & Sons Ltd.)
AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1922 is now on sale at the G.P.O. at 50 cents a Copy.
REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER
Shanghai	Singapore
Shanghai	Novara
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.	
Australia and Manila	Yoshino Maru
EUROPE via Suez (Letters only, London 17th Aug.)	Tydeus
Shanghai	Suiyang
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.	
Bombay and Straits	Tamba Maru
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.	
Calcutta and Straits	Yamagata Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	TIME
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.		
Samah and Wuchow	Tainiao	4.30 p.m.
Philippine Islands	Pre. MacKinley	4.30 p.m.
Holow	Amberst	5 p.m.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.		
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Sawa Maru	9.30 a.m.
Philippine Islands	Tian	10.30 p.m.
Sandakan	Binsang	10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Noon.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kwangchow	2.30 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy	Seistan	4.30 p.m.
Holow and Haiphong	Mingang	5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Katchow	5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Mar- ques, South Africa, India, via Dhanush- kodi, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles 16th Oct. Parole—Tuesday, 11th 5 p.m. Registration 8.15 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.	Novara	11.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Takada	11.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Hanchow	2 p.m.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.		
Amoy	Szechuen	8 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy	Kinkyo	2.30 p.m.
Tientsin	Cheongshing	2.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Noon.
Philippine Islands	Loongang	2 p.m.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Noon.
Heiphong, Saigon, "Straits," "Cey- lon," Mauritius, L. Marques, "South Africa," India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES —due MARSEILLES 24th Oct. Re- gistration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Amazona	

*Correspondence bearing vessels name only.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHAT IS IT NOW?

Since the formation of the Irish Free State, contracts which manufacturers in Great Britain were making with business houses in Ireland have been affected by some doubt as to whether the Irish Free State can be included in the term United Kingdom.

The general manager of Messrs. H. Barnett and Co., importers, Old street, E.C., wrote to the Colonial Office for a ruling in this matter. He has received the following reply:—

"In reply to your letter of the 14th inst. I am instructed by Mr. Secretary Churchill to suggest that you should take legal opinion as to what change, if any, has been effected in the meaning of the term 'United Kingdom' by the passing of the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922."

A Daily Mail reporter was informed at the Colonial Office that information can be given as a legal argument could not be given.

"Of course we know whether Ireland is still included in the 'United Kingdom,'" said the official, "and if people cannot interpret clearly the reading of the Irish Free State Act, then they must pay a lawyer to do it for them."

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

MARY

PICKFORD

HEART O'
THE HILLS

KOWLOON THEATRE

at 9.15 only

LOVE'S

CRUCIBLE

GAZETTE.



Hongkong's Most Modern and Coolest Picture Palace.

TU-DAY at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

REALART PICTURES present

WANDA HAWLEY

"THE SNOB"

2.30 p.m. & 7.15 p.m.